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DEMOCRATS TRY A NEW MOVE TO FORCE SHIP VOTE

They Seek to Pass Motion That
Senators be Compelled to Re-
main in Chamber All During
the Session

JONES SPEECH CLOSES

Republicans and Their Allies
Twice Defeat Democrats, De-
ciding That Reed Motion Is
Subject for Debate

WASHINGTON—A most drastic
Democratic attempt to throttle the Re-
publican filibuster against the ship pur-
chase bill seemed doomed to failure this
afternoon.

The Republicans and their allies, the
seven bolting Democrats, defeated the
friends of the ship purchase bill on al-
most every trial of strength. By a vote
of 48 to 38 they decided for the second
time today that the proposal of Senator
Reed could be debated as long as any-
one wanted to talk on it. Virtually the
same point of order had been decided a
few hours earlier by a much closer mar-
gin, 38 to 36.

This would seem to mean that they
have a new subject to talk on, killing
time and preventing a vote from being
reached on the bill itself.

Reed's proposal was that no senator
could be absent from the chamber with-
out permission while the Senate was in
session. It provoked long debate both
by Democrats and Republicans.

If it should be carried, the vote on
the ship purchase bill would have to come
when senators had reached the end of
their endurance.

They could not leave the chamber
prior to the final vote for any purpose
without specific permission from the Sen-
ate. Under this plan it would be impos-
sible for the filibusterers to divide them-
selves into watches, so that part could
filibuster while the others slept, ate or
refreshed themselves.

Motion Against Caucuses

In offering his substitute for the Reed
motion, preventing further caucuses, or
conferences with the President by sen-
ators, and ordering all senators to vote
their own convictions, Senator Hitch-
cock, Democrat, made an attack on the
Democratic caucus.

"I do not criticize the President," he
declared. "A man with strong convic-
tions such as his would naturally bend
every effort to carrying them out. But I
do criticize the weak-kneed subservience
on the part of men in a coordinate
branch of the government. Senators
should have their own convictions and
abide by them, just as the President
demands the right to do.

"Not one half of the senators on the
Democratic side believe in this bill. Am
I to be bound by their votes in caucus
when I know personally that they are
not voting their convictions?"

"When this caucus, which made this
bill a party measure, was held there were
only 35 senators who voted for the mo-
tion to make it a party measure. That is
not two thirds of 53, the total number
of Democratic senators.

"So it became necessary for one sen-
ator to change his vote. That almost
approaches the standards of a comic
opera. This one Democrat—and I will not
name him—says, with Louis XIV., 'I am
the state—I am the Democratic party,
and with this move I hereby change the
position of the Democratic party on a
revolutionary measure.'

"When the three tailors of Tooley
street passed their resolutions saying
'We, the people of England,' that was a
respectable and dignified proceeding com-
pared to the action of this one Demo-
cratic senator in committing the Demo-
cratic party to this measure."

The Hitchcock Substitute

Hitchcock offered a sarcastic substi-
tute for Reed's proposal providing in
part that "all senators are required to
appear forthwith and to remain in the
chamber until March 4, 1915. They are
prohibited from holding secret party
caucuses for the consideration of public
business. They are prohibited from com-
municating with the President or cabi-
net officers for the use of ascertaining
how to vote or what measures to support."

(Continued on page ten, column two)

USE OF U. S. FLAG SAID TO BE NOT PROTESTABLE ACT

Government Declared to Find in
Lusitania Incident No Ground
for Complaint to the British

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It may be said
with certainty today that the govern-
ment does not regard as a basis for pro-
test to Great Britain the use of the Amer-
ican flag by the Cunard liner Lusitania
on approaching English waters.

An investigation of precedents dis-
closes the fact that such use of neutral
flags by belligerent ships is common war
practice which is not prohibited in inter-
national law. Some high government
officials admit that they did not know
it was common war practice when the
Lusitania incident was first reported.

Further, it pointed out that the Lusitania
is not a government ship, but a private
vessel and her acts are not official.

While the incident is not a basis for
protest, it may result in calling to the
attention of Great Britain the dangers
to American shipping that might follow
extensive use of the American flag in
this matter by British ships. This
would be merely a friendly letter not
involving or stating any rights.

As to the Berlin decree declaring
British waters to be a war zone and
warning neutral commerce to keep away
from the British Isles, the course of this
government is not so clear. No action
will be taken pending the receipt of
Ambassador Gerard's full report.

FARM URGED TO CUT PRICE AS A PARCEL POST AID

Lower Charge for Produce Will
Secure More Trade by Mail,
Say Postmaster and Agricul-
ture Expert

That farmers must charge lower prices
in order to make it an object for the
consumer to trade directly with them
by parcel post is stated by Postmaster
William F. Murray and Wilfrid Wheeler,
secretary of the state board of agricul-
ture, who are trying to educate New
England and Massachusetts producers to
develop this farm to table trade.

Mr. Wheeler says the farmer is ask-
ing too much for his produce when he
charges the same price as the retail
market does and adds the cost of mail-
ing, but he does not see how he is going
to reduce his prices as a individual be-
cause of the expense of handling the
goods in such small lots. He does, how-
ever, see a great advantage in the for-
mation of associations of farmers, either in
one village or town or in a community
of several.

An agent of the Massachusetts
Agricultural College, according to Mr.
Wheeler, is now working among the
farmers of this state in an attempt to
get them to organize and so far has
succeeded quite well. Then, Mr. Wheeler
points out direct trade with the con-
sumer can be carried out on a profitable
basis because of the minimum expense
of handling under one head.

Supply Depot and Club Plans
Mr. Wheeler explains that a uniform,
standard set of prices should be adopted,
all of the produce brought to a central
packing depot and shipped under the
stamp of the association to the con-
sumer, who has sent his order to the
office of the association because of his
confidence in the prices asked and the
corresponding quality of the produce.

Postmaster Murray is seeking to edu-
cate postal employees, workers in large
business organizations, and residents in
apartment houses to form clubs for com-
bining orders so that they may come in
one large shipment and thereby reduce
the cost to each. He plans to make
the public in the Boston postal district
thoroughly aware of the benefits that
may accrue to them through the use of
the parcel post.

In making a preliminary report to the
first assistant postmaster general at
Washington, Mr. Murray writes: "It is
my opinion that one of the greatest
drawback which retards this feature
(parcel post) from assuming the propor-
tions that it should is the practice of
(Continued on page nine, column three)

PUBLIC POLICY CONSIDERED IN TUBE AGREEMENT

Parties to It Declare Proposed
Act Enabling L to Operate
Dorchester Tube Section Rent
Free Guards People's Interests

The question has been raised that to
let the Boston Elevated railway use the
section of the new Dorchester tunnel be-
tween Park street and Washington
street without paying rent, a bill allow-
ing which is pending the Legislature,
will establish an unfavorable precedent
with respect to the use of municipal
utilities by public service corporations.

All parties to the agreement between
the City of Boston and the Elevated,
which resulted in the draft of the bill
now in committee, say they can see no
question of precedent involved. They
see nothing in the plan inimical to the
public interest.

Prof. George F. Swain, chairman of the
transit commission is sponsor for the
plan. He proposed it to the Elevated offi-
cials, who favor it. Then he submitted it
to Mayor Curley and Corporation Coun-
cil Sullivan, both of whom gave their ap-
proval.

The bill that was filed in the Legisla-
ture following these conferences is as
follows: "The Boston transit commis-
sion, in the name and on behalf of the
city of Boston, may execute contracts in
writing with the Boston Elevated
Railway Company for the temporary use
of such parts of the Dorchester tunnel
as may, from time to time, be com-
pleted on such terms as may be agreed
upon by the Boston transit commission
and the Boston Elevated Railway Com-
pany. Such contracts shall terminate
when the use of said tunnel shall begin
under the contract made on this 7th day
of December, 1911, under and in ac-
cordance with the provisions of sec-
tion three part one of chapter 741 of the
acts of the year 1911."

A hearing was given on this bill before
the committee on metropolitan affairs
last week.

Time Allowance Feature

Section three of the acts of 1911 above
referred to, is as follows: "Within the
time and upon the terms, specified in part
II. of this act, the commission, in the
name and on behalf of the City of
Boston, and the company (Boston Elevated
Railway Company) shall execute a contract
in writing for the sole and exclusive use
of the tunnel by the company for the run-
ning of its cars therein, and for such other
uses as the commission and the company
may agree upon, or, in case of differ-
ence, as the board may determine.

"The use of the tunnel shall begin
when, in the opinion of the commission,
a reasonable time after completion has
been allowed for equipment."

Corporation Counsel Sullivan explains
that under the law just quoted the Elevated
cannot be compelled to operate
in the new subway until it is com-
pleted and to allow the company to use
any completed section special legislation
is necessary.

He explains that the bill now in the
Legislature merely gives the city the
authority to let the Elevated run its
cars through sections of the subway as
fast as these sections are completed, the
city to make its terms of lease with the
company as occasion demands. It does
not specifically provide that the Elevated
shall have free use of any section. It
leaves the matter of rentals to the dis-
cretion of the city.

For Public Convenience

Concerning this aspect of the ques-
tion Professor Swain of the transit com-
mission explains that the reason all are
agreed that the Elevated should use
that section of the subway from Park to
Washington street, free, temporarily, is
that it would be a convenience to the
public to have this short line opened as
soon as possible. The Elevated gets no
additional revenue out of it, he says, be-
cause few persons would pay five cents
to ride from Park street to Washington
or vice versa. Yet passengers coming in
from the Back Bay or Cambridge could
ride through to Washington street in-
stead of having to come out of the
subway at Park street.

When other sections of the new tube
are completed—to the South station for
instance—the Elevated will be charged
rental, says Professor Swain because
they will then be deriving an income
from the use of it. The city and Elevated
will then reach an agreement fixing a
fair temporary rental. In this way,
says the transit commissioner, the
public can get the benefit of the tube
while it is being built. When the whole
subway is complete, a new lease will be
executed by the city and the company.

WASHINGTON ST. CHECKS ORDERED

An order was issued by the public ser-
vice commission today directing the
Boston Elevated railway to give trans-
fers from the Washington station in the
new Dorchester tunnel for surface lines.
The section of the new tube from Wash-
ington street to Park street is expected
to be open about March 1.

DUAL ALLIANCE BANKERS GIVE BULGARIA FUNDS

Report Also That Property of
Enemy Aliens in Germany Is
Not to Be Molested

BERLIN, Feb. 8 (By wireless telegra-
phy to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas
News Agency announced today that a
syndicate composed of German, Austrian
and Hungarian bankers had advanced
£150,000,000 (\$300,000,000) to Bulgaria.

The supreme court of the German
empire, in deciding a patent law suit
against a Frenchman residing in Paris,
stated that Germany was at war with
states and their armed forces, not with
private citizens; therefore the private
rights of foreigners could be abrogated
only by a special law.

The German law, the court stated, did
not recognize the policy that war must
be conducted by damaging private
property.

RUSSIANS CHECK ATTEMPT TO CUT BORZIMOW LINES

Both Petrograd and Vienna
Claim Progress in Carpathians,
While Berlin Reports Gains at
Unimportant Points

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Feb. 9—Headquarters
report more determined fighting in
Sierpe, in the region north of Plock.
Advance guard fighting is also reported
on the northern frontier of Poland, in
the direction of the Masurian lakes. On
the left bank of the Vistula, artillery
fire continues but the Germans are
quieter. An attempt to pierce the Rus-

sian front in the region of Borzimow,
Wola and Szydlowska, made Jan. 31, was
already checked. Saturday, despite the
forces employed.

On the lower Brura the Russians con-
tinued to progress and Sunday morn-
ing, after forcing three successive wire
entanglements, carried a strong position
near the village of Kamion on the west-
ern bank. Five officers and over 350
soldiers were captured here and a
counter-attack was repulsed with heavy
loss.

The Russian offensive in the Car-
pathians continues. On the front from
Mezo-Laborez to Lutowska, the Rus-
sians carried strongly fortified positions,
capturing 60 officers, 2500 soldiers and
11 machine guns during the day.

VIENNA, Feb. 8—An official commu-
nique states that the Austrian heavy ar-
tillery successfully bombarded Tarnow.
Battles occurred everywhere in the Car-
pathians, and during the Austrian pro-
gress in the Bukovina the Upper Suezawa
valley was reached and 400 prisoners
captured.

BERLIN, Feb. 8—In the eastern war
theater successes for the Germans in
unimportant locations are reported.

BRITAIN TO TAKE CREDIT NOTES AS NEEDED FOR WAR

Purpose of Proposing Army Esti-
mates of Only £15,000 Ex-
plained in House of Commons
as Being Basis for Discussion

RECRUITING DISCUSSED

Appeal Made to Labor Members
to Help Organize Labor Forces
—Casualties of Expeditionary
Force Given as 104,000

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 8—In the House of
Commons today, Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith,
prime minister, announced that the total
casualties of the expeditionary force up
to Thursday last was approximately
104,000 of all arms.

Explaining the government's action in
proposing army estimates totaling only
£15,000, Mr. F. D. Asquith said that the
government had decided to present the
total estimates nominally as a basis for
discussion and to take notes of credit
as they were needed, depending upon the
proper financial control rather by ac-
counting than by estimating.

On the recruiting question, Rt. Hon.
Harold J. Tennant, under-secretary for
war, said that Germany could not com-
pute the size of an army raised on the
voluntary policy and he trusted no one
who knew the figures would reveal them.
Recruiting had been very satisfactory
but they wanted more men, for every
man would be needed. He appealed to
the labor members to help organize labor
forces, so that where one man joined the
army his place would be taken by
another, not of military age, or, if pos-
sible, by a woman.

The war secretary, Mr. Tennant an-
nounced, was considering the possibility
of issuing war medals for certain work-
ers in armament and other firms who
were serving the country by manufacturing
articles that were required.

The Admiralty, Mr. Tennant added,
had greatly assisted the war office by
transporting large forces overseas with-
out a single casualty.

CONSUL-GENERAL SAYS ALBANIAN CONDITIONS WORSE

Sir J. Roper Parkinson Affirms
That Authorities at Skutari
Fail to Control Albanians

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 9—Sir J. Roper Parkin-
son, consul-general for Montenegro,
informs a representative of The Chris-
tian Science Monitor, that the complete
anarchy existing in Albania daily as-
sumes more serious proportions owing
to the intrigues between Austrian
agents and the Young Turk party.

Brigand bands prevent the transport
of Montenegrin goods passing up the
Boyana, either confiscating the entire
property or exacting a heavy tax.

Merchants are also frequently again
arrested higher up the river in spite
of undoubted Montenegrin rights to free
navigation on the Boyana which even
the Turk did not contest.

Consular authorities at Skutari are
said to have no control over these Al-
banians who daily become more daring,
and the public in Montenegro demands
that the government should take im-
mediate steps to stop these marauders.

FIVE PACKING FIRMS FINED BY MISSOURI COURT

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Five pack-
ing companies were adjudged guilty of
violating the antitrust laws by the Mis-
souri supreme court today. Each was
fined \$25,000, which must be paid by
March 11. The companies fined are Ar-
mour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co.,
Hammond Packing Company and the St.
Louis Dressed Beef & Provision Com-
pany.

The suits were filed by Gov. E. W.
Major, when he was attorney-general
and, in addition to the fine penalties,
asked that the concerns be ousted from
the state. The ouster petition was dis-
missed with an admonition from the
court to the firms.

JAPANESE SEIZE NORWEGIAN SHIP

SAN FRANCISCO—A protest to the
state department against the seizure and
detention by Japanese warships of the
Norwegian steamship Robert Bors, un-
der charter to the Robert Dollar Steam-
ship Company of this city and consigned
to it from Shanghai, was made Monday
by Stanley Dollar.

The Japanese authorities alleged that
there were irregularities in the vessel's
clearance papers. The charterers main-
tain that the vessel was under a neutral
flag, bound for a neutral port, and con-
signed to citizens of a neutral power.



Canadian Parliament buildings at Ottawa, Ont.

FRENCH ADMIT GERMAN GAINS IN THE ARGONNE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 9—Last night's official
communique states that on Saturday
the Germans exploded three mines at La
Boisselle before the French positions,
but the 2½ German companies that were
ordered to attack were unable to ad-
vance beyond the excavations formed
by the explosion. On Sunday afternoon
a counter-attack by a single French
company drove the Germans from the
hollows, which were at once placed in
a state of defense, the Germans leaving
200 on the field.

North of Mesnil-Hurles Sunday
the French seized a wood where the
Germans were strongly established.

In the Argonne an infantry action at
Bagetelle continued, the Germans after
succeeding in advancing were occupying,
yesterday morning, only small portions
of the most advanced line round which
the fighting continued.

Monday—The official communique
states that a violent artillery duel oc-
curred in the Cunchy district, west of
La Bassee. To the southwest of
Carenay the Allies made a successful
com-de-main on a German trench
wrecked by a mine. The French bat-
teries west of hill 191, north of Mas-
sieres, stopped an attempted German at-
tack. In the Argonne a German attack
in the direction of Fontaine Madame was
repulsed, and at Bagetelle a violent in-
fantry action was begun by the Ger-
mans, all of the French positions being
maintained, according to the latest in-
formation.

BERLIN, Feb. 8—Headquarters report
that battles continue for German posi-
tions south of the canal, southwest of
La Bassee.

In the Argonne the Germans have cap-
tured fortified positions.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE INDORSES WOMAN SUFFRAGE

HARRISBURG, Pa.—By a vote of 130
to 71, the House of Representatives to-
day passed the resolution proposing an
amendment to the constitution of Penn-
sylvania to give women the ballot. The
vote was almost identical with that of
two years ago when the measure was
indorsed 131 to 70.

The resolution now only requires the
favorable consideration of the Senate to
insure it being submitted to the voters
next November.

"We are greatly pleased by the spirit
of fairness which the House has shown
in its vote on our bill," said Mrs. Frank
M. Roessig, president of the Pennsylv-
ania Woman Suffrage Association.

BILLS PROVIDING WORK ARE READY FOR GOV. WALSH

Senate Passes Two Measures
Appropriating Total of \$100-
000 for Employment on Met-
ropolitan Parks and Boulevards

Two resolves appropriating a total of
\$100,000 for construction work on met-
ropolitan parks and boulevards, to be
started immediately so as to provide ad-
ditional employment for unemployed per-
sons, were passed to be engrossed in the
Massachusetts Senate yesterday. They
now go to Governor Walsh for his signa-
ture.

One of the members of the upper
branch who was absent when the vote
on equal suffrage was taken last week,
Senator Beal of Rockland, asked yester-
day to have recorded in the Senate
journal that had he been present when
the vote was taken he would have voted
in the affirmative. Permission to have
this statement recorded was granted.

Cove Street Bridge

Senator Sullivan of Boston sought to
get favorable action on his bill to pre-
vent the city of Boston from removing
the Cove street bridge. The bridge had
cost the city a large sum of money, the
bridge accommodates many thousands in
South Boston, and the improvement as-
sociation of South Boston had gone on
record in favor of its retention, said Mr.
Sullivan.

Speaking for the committee which had
reported adversely on the Sullivan bill,
Senator Fay of Medford said that be-
cause of what had been done on the
Summer street extension and because of
the comparatively small use of the Cove
street bridge, the city of Boston had
made an arrangement whereby the South
Terminal Company waived its damages
of \$850,000 on account of the original
construction of the bridge.

"If the bill became law, the agree-
ment would be null, and the city would
be liable to the damages," said Senator
Fay.

On an overwhelming voice vote, the
bill was rejected.

Rules Are Suspended

Senator Norwood of Hamilton ob-
tained a suspension of the rules to give
the bill amending the act for fixing a
tax limit in cities its several readings
and the bill was engrossed and sent to
the House.

Senator Sullivan gave notice that he
will later move to amend the resolutions
for a revision of the tariff by Congress
by the substitution of a new resolve.

The order received from the House for
an investigation of the prison camp and
(Continued on page nine, column six)

CANADA PARTIES DECLARE A TRUCE IN HOME POLITICS

Liberals Announce Intention Not
to Obstruct the Voting of a
Program of Military Aid

OTTAWA, Ont.—Declarations that
Canada is unanimously in favor of main-
taining a political truce at home until
the war in Europe is brought to a suc-
cessful conclusion were given Monday in
Parliament by Sir Robert Borden, the
Canadian premier, and by Sir Wilfrid
Laurier, the Opposition leader. For the
opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared
that there would be no attempt to ob-
struct voting of military aid, but that
the Liberals would insist upon a state-
ment of details of the expenditure al-
ready made. Premier Borden promised
full details.

The first working day of Parliament
saw the debate on the address by the
governor-general commenced and con-
cluded. This is the first time that the
opening debate has been finished so
expeditiously. The address of thanks
for the governor-general's speech was
moved by William Weichel, a German-
Canadian, and was seconded by Honore
Achin, a French-Canadian Nationalist.

The Premier read a cable message
from Lewis Harcourt, the British sec-
retary of state for colonies, thanking
Canada for the troops which have been
sent from the Dominion, and stating
that the Princess Patricia regiment is
now at the front, where it will be joined
shortly by the rest of the Canadian
forces. The statement was received with
cheers by the members of Parliament.

TURKS REPORTED OVER 20 MILES FROM SUEZ CANAL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

CAIRO, Feb. 8—An official report states
that the Turkish losses in the recent
fighting were much heavier than sup-
posed. The Turkish army is in full re-
treat towards the east and no Turkish
forces are now within 20 miles of the
Suez canal, the retreat being due prob-
ably both to discouragement and lack
of water in the Western Sinai desert.

BELGIAN MINISTER IN LONDON RESIGNS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 8—It is announced that
the Comte de Lalaing, the Belgian min-
ister in London, has tendered his resig-
nation, which it is understood, has been
accepted with regret by King Albert.

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News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

SITUATION OVER ALBANIA SAID TO BE COMPLICATED

Writer Says Country Has Opportunity of Forming Powerful State Which if Neglected May Mean Loss of Independence

(By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

UNDINE, Italy—Long before the beginning of the present great war diplomats feared that trouble would arise between Austria-Hungary and Italy, owing to the divergence of interests in Albania. Both countries have long regarded it as an outlet for their trade, and a colony into which their surplus population could be dumped. Both foresee the reopening of the old trade routes to the east, via Valona. Austrian and Italian agents have overrun both central and northern Albania for years.

The Italian is a born colonist, and a very successful trader. He has managed to impose his language and his customs upon mid-Albania, and now that the Italians are firmly established at Valona no one notices that their presence has been legalized, for the population was so accustomed to trading with Italy, and so thankful for the gold brought by her agents, that they never thought of objecting to the establishment of an Italian government.

Complications

In northern Albania things are somewhat more complicated. Austria-Hungary has been making desperate efforts to stir up the population against Serbia. The Albanians, dazzled by the promise of plunder, have been persuaded to prepare to raid the villages on the Serbian side of the frontier, as soon as conditions permit. Shut in for the present in their mountain villages, they have been furnished with the most modern Austrian rifles. Meanwhile the tribes of mid-Albania have been engaging in an insurrection against Essad Pasha. Essad, Italy's nominee, has, like the insurgents, been liberally supplied with arms, and Italian warships have been sent to Durazzo to take off the foreign colony and enforce Essad's authority.

Baron Allioti, one of the most capable and astute diplomats in the whole of Italy, is, at the time of writing, in Rome and is conferring with the ministers there as to the future of Albania, and what measures would be effective for the pacification of the country. There is no doubt that Italy ardently desires to see quiet reigning in this spot at any rate, where constant fighting and rebellion are preventing the consolidation of the country. It is clear that if at this juncture the Albanians do not make an effort to find a governor who can manage their affairs and keep the land pacified, their territory will be cut up between the various powers, and the autonomy that was granted them will be useless.

Prince of Wied

The various factions, instead of leaving their differences for the present and uniting in order to obtain their most ardent desire, an independent government, are playing into the hands of their opponents, who desire to divide up and share their land. After having accepted Essad Pasha, the Albanians, tired of their ruler, it is claimed today, wish to restore the Prince of Wied to the throne. This wish, which has certainly been expressed by men of some standing among the inhabitants, has caused their well-wishers to despair of their future. The Prince was there and ready to remain among them, and might perhaps have played the role of another King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, had he only been provided with sufficient means, instead of being burdened with debts.

The Albanians, however, rebelled against the Prince, at whose instigation and prompting it is difficult to say. It is possible that they merely acted on the advice of their Turkish religious advisers, who were naturally prejudiced against a Christian, and whose influence in the Balkans is very great—almost incalculable, as it can never be ascertained beforehand what view they will take upon any subject or in any combination of events. Their policy in this case was probably dictated by the Turks. When subject nations are quarreling among themselves, they have no thought for planning rebellions against their suzerain. Thus it may be taken that Turkey, incited, perhaps, by dreams of recovering her ancient dominion over the Balkans, is responsible for much of the trouble in mid-Albania.

Mid-Albania

The Albanian nationalists, a strong body of responsible men, now have a chance of forming a state in mid-Albania that will really belong to the Albanians and which, with northern Albania, might be welded into one powerful whole. If they neglect this opportunity and listen to the voices of agents who merely come to stir up mischief in the interests of various countries, all coveting spheres of influence and outlets to the sea, their chance of independence will probably be gone forever.

The grim struggle waged two years ago by Montenegro for Skutari, and by Serbia for an outlet to the sea on the Albanian coast should not be forgotten. Russia protected these aspirations at the time. Austria and Italy were able to save Albania from being divided up into a number of small states, to be incorporated with the various kingdoms on her borders. Should the Albanians

still continue to waver and change with every wind, it is doubtful whether even her friends will take any more interest in the fate of the country, whereas if she presented a united front to the world at this juncture, her wishes might be respected to a certain extent.

TRADE RETURNS FOR AUSTRALIA SHOW DECREASE

September Figures Indicate Big Drops in Imports and Exports Compared With 1913

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia—The September returns of Commonwealth trade showed large decreases in imports and exports of merchandise, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1913, the respective amounts being: Imports, £4,701,526, and exports, £3,110,047, against £6,556,305 imports and £6,408,286 exports in September, 1913. The import and export of gold and specie are represented by £17,340 imported, against £231,663, and £71,010 exported against £609,641. Among exports of merchandise, wool amounted to only £584,325, against £2,275,368 for September, 1913, and wheat to £86,492, against £395,490.

The figures for the first nine months of 1913 and 1914 are as under:

FIRST NINE MONTHS			
	1913	1914	
Imports			
Gold and specie	£1,279,088	£1,221,086	
Merchandise	5,276,507	5,188,820	
Naval vessel	405,000		
Total	£6,960,595	£6,410,916	
Exports			
Gold and specie	2,607,054	1,996,407	
Merchandise	4,811,551	4,785,395	
Total	£7,418,605	£6,781,802	

Exports for the nine months to September, 1914, included the following:

Wool	£10,939,403
Wheat and flour	11,260,608
Frozen meats	4,254,018
Butter	1,412,076
Sheepskins	1,300,761
Copper	1,677,123
Lead	1,280,876
Tin	245,373

GERMAN SEEKS FRANKNESS IN REPORTS ON WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—In a recent issue of the Zukunft, Maximilian Harden, the most intrepid of German journalists, protested against the insistently optimistic reviews of the situation which appear in the German press, which, he considered, were calculated to mislead readers into thinking that they were nearing the end of the struggle, whereas the task confronting Germany had never been so great as in the beginning of January. The moral strengthening necessary for the execution of such a task was of a very different nature from that required for a short and speedily victorious campaign.

Herr Harden then recommended as a pattern to his countrymen the "unexampled frankness" of General Joffre's reports, which he considered to be without parallel for plain speaking in all the previous history of France. Such communications, which neither sought to minimize reverses nor to underestimate the enemy were, the writer thought, best calculated to obviate the terrible reaction which was bound to ensue when a nation and its army had been deceived as to the real state of affairs.

Some measure of honesty would, Herr Harden considered, be beneficial to Germany, who must hold herself ready for the sternest necessities.

SELANCOR RULER AFFIRMS LOYALTY TO GREAT BRITAIN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—A letter, of which the following is a translation, has been received by His Excellency the high commissioner of the Federated Malay States from His Highness the Sultan of Selangor. The letter sets forth the loyalty of the Sultan to the British throne.

With reference to the war which is now being waged between the British, Russian and French governments on one side, and the German and Austrian governments on the other, and in which the Turkish government has entered on the side of the enemy, I have the honor to inform my friend that, although the Sultan of Turkey is of the same religion as myself, my government has absolutely no concern with the government of Turkey, and that I, my chiefs, and all the people of my country are loyal to the British government.

I am deeply thankful to the God of all the world for the prosperity and peace which my country has enjoyed since it came under the protection of the British government, and I pray that the British may be victorious in the present war, and that God may shower his blessings upon the King and the throne.

I have issued an order to all the people living in my country enjoining them to entertain no evil intention against the British government.

(Signed) SULEIMAN BIN MUSA.

UNIVERSITY NEWS FROM OXFORD

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OXFORD, England—The judges have awarded the Beit prize to Edward M. Wrong, B. A. Balliol College; the Robert Herbert Memorial prize to Robert S. T. Chorley, Hastings exhibitor of Queen's College; and they have reported that the essay submitted by Tracy B. Kittredge, commoner of Exeter College, deserved honorable mention.



(Copyright by International News Service)

A soldier of the Italian Bersaglieri regiment

LANCASHIRE HAS LABOR PROBLEM IN COTTON TRADE

Difficulty Pointed Out to Be One of Wages—Hope for Relief Held Out in Plan for a Separate Organization for the Piecers

(By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England—The Lancashire cotton spinning industry is faced with a problem which is rapidly assuming grave dimensions. It is the problem of a shortage of piecers. The difficulty is not new. It has been growing for a number of years, but the ready response of piecers to the call for recruits for the army has now given rise to a problem which calls urgently for solution. The plain fact is this: that if the demand for yarn were sufficient to set all Lancashire mills on full time tomorrow there would be nothing like sufficient labor to set all the machinery going.

Indeed, although a good deal of short time is being worked at present, spinning mules are stopped for lack of piecers. The enlistment of many spinners in the army has also added to the acuteness of the problem. The matter has been much discussed in a haphazard sort of way, during recent years, but no collective attempt has been made to solve it, either by operatives or employers, or both parties jointly. There are two main causes of the shortage. The first and most important, is that the increasing length of the mules has considerably decreased the chances of promotion from piecing to spinning.

There are in Lancashire men who are still "big piecing" at something about a pound a week. The second factor is the increased strain of mill life. "No lad of mine shall ever go into the mill" is a declaration often heard nowadays from the Lancashire spinner. There has been some talk of introducing girl piecers. Girls worked at this class of labor years ago, but the operative spinners as a body are against this proposal, and the spinners' trade union is the strongest of all the textile organizations. It is probable, also, that there would be an appreciable body of outside public opinion against the introduction of girl piecers.

At bottom, the problem is one of wages, and this in itself adds to the complexity of the matter. For the piecer is employed and paid by the spinner. The piecers are also organized in the spinners' union; though many have no voice in its management. This, to a growing extent, is felt to be a grievance, and possibly accounts for the increased difficulty in organizing the piecers in some districts; in Oldham, for example. Several attempts have been made in past years to organize the piecers in a union of their own, but they have all failed, largely owing to the hostility of the operative spinners and also to the

fact that, in times when the piecer had a reasonable prospect of becoming a spinner, he had no incentive to organize separately.

Indeed, it was against his interests to raise wages which, with promotion to spinning, he himself would have to pay. A piecers' union is in existence at present. It urges that separate organization for the piecers is their only hope, unless the operative spinners will consider a change of relationship to them, regard them as fellow workmen, rather than as employees, and assist them to improve their position. It is certain that if a solution of the problem is not found soon there will be many mills in Lancashire where orders will fail to set the mules going, for the reason that the necessary labor will not be available.

EDUCATOR TELLS HOW GREEKS VIEW BRITAIN IN WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—Prof. A. Andreades, chairman of the Athenian branch of the Anglo-Hellenic League, delivered a lecture before a meeting organized by the league in London recently, in the course of which he said they had the conviction that England had done everything in her power to avoid war, and they were impressed by Mr. Asquith's statement regarding the rights of small nationalities. They also felt that England's interest in the near east, from an economic and political point of view, would become greater, having regard to recent happenings in Egypt. Besides, Greece was attracted to the English nation because she owed it a large debt of gratitude. Excellent results had been achieved since Macedonia was freed from Turkish rule.

As to Bulgaria's desire to secure South-Eastern Macedonia, there was an ethnological objection to her pretension. It was recognized on all hands that the Bulgarian population in this district had always been infinitesimal. There was also a financial objection. Greece, the lecturer added, had not received more than her fair share as the result of her efforts in the Balkan conflict, while throughout the settlement negotiations she had given evidence of a desire to conciliate.

KAISER GLAD AT EAST AFRICAN GAIN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The Kaiser has sent the following telegram from main headquarters to Dr. Solf, secretary of state for the colonies:

Your report of the brilliant victory near Tanga, in East Africa, has pleased me greatly. I heartily congratulate you upon this glorious deed of our colonial troops. Communicate my appreciation to all the brave men who, far from the fatherland, decisively defeated an enemy four times their strength, to the glory of the German name. The fatherland is proud of its sons.—Wilhelm, I.R.

GERMAN JOURNAL PROTESTS AGAINST DETAINING WOMAN

Imprisonment Passed Upon Woman Socialist, Dr. Rosa Luxemburg, Gives Rise to Questions

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The Vorwaerts has protested against the decision of the authorities to enforce the sentence of one year's imprisonment passed upon the woman Socialist, Dr. Rosa Luxemburg in February, 1914. This protest evoked a comment from the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung to the effect that, although the Vorwaerts had remarked that it was a curious observance of the civil peace to insist that Rosa Luxemburg should start on Jan. 15 to serve the sentence of one year's imprisonment passed upon her at the sessions in Frankfurt a. M., it was difficult to see what this measure had to do with the civil peace. The Frankfurter court passed sentence upon Frau Luxemburg in February, 1913, on the count of incitement to disobedience of the law, and the appeal was rejected in October. It was therefore merely a question of executing a just sentence.

In reply, the Vorwaerts wrote that the "civil peace" was instituted by the government itself, and that the object of such a measure could only be to suspend the political persecution of the opposition party for the duration of the war at least. Therefore, that the sentence passed upon Frau Luxemburg should be put into execution, undoubtedly constituted "a curious observance of the civil peace." For the rest, their attitude towards the sentence remained the same as in time of peace.

Other approved papers, continued the Socialist organ, cannot refrain, even at the present moment, from attacking Frau Luxemburg, although the opportunity of setting forth her views is denied her. Thus the Deutsche Tageszeitung writes: Attention must be called to the fact that this war, in which the "militarist" objected to by Frau Luxemburg has so clearly proved itself the protector and savior of the fatherland, reveals for the first time the grave nature of the agitation carried on by the individual in question.

DUTCH INDIES' REVENUE LESS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—During the first 10 months of the year 1914, the revenues from import and export duties and excise in Java and Madura amounted to fl.122,171,684, as compared with fl.123,425,625 in 1913, showing a decrease of fl.1,253,940 for 1914. During the first nine months of the year 1914, the revenues from import and export duties and excise in the possessions outside Java and Madura reached a figure of fl.8,916,073 as compared with fl.9,196,106 in 1913, a decrease of fl.280,032 over the latter year.

RESIGNATION OF COUNT BERCHTOLD COMMENTED UPON

Vienna Papers Print Letter of Appreciation for Services to State From the Emperor

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—The Vienna papers have published a letter from the Emperor Franz Josef to Count Berchtold, thanking the latter most warmly for all the services he has rendered the monarchy, and expressing the Emperor's regret at having to accept his resignation from the foreign office, in view of the motives which led him to proffer the same. In the same communication the Emperor conferred the great diamond cross of the Order of St. Stephen upon his late minister.

The Austro-Hungarian press made no secret of the fact that the announcement came as a complete surprise alike to diplomatic and to less well-informed circles. They also emphasized the point that it was well-known that Count Berchtold had long desired to retire into private life, and that the change would cause no alteration in the foreign policy of the monarchy.

Most of the German papers also adopted that view, but the Neueste Nachrichten of Munich, where Austrian affairs are watched with close interest, maintained that so fundamental a change at the Austro-Hungarian foreign office could not be a purely personal matter and was certainly of deep importance. The Vienna correspondent of the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung dwelt upon the fact that the political and military situation at the moment was favorable for the change. A semi-official comment acknowledged that Count Berchtold had honorably fulfilled the duties of a difficult post, and that his resignation caused general regret in Germany, as well as in his own country.

The report of the Vienna correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt was perhaps the most frank and least uniform of all. He reported that the Count's final interview with the Emperor was very long, and that the newspapers were at first forbidden to publish the news. The Count, he continued, had long held his office simply because the Emperor had insisted, and if the latter had now consented to his resignation it was because the eventual peace negotiations would require a man of sterner make than Berchtold to carry them through.

Whether Baron Burian was the right man remained to be seen. He is Tisza's man, went on the writer, and the intimate friend of the latter, this friendship being founded upon the esteem which each statesman has for the other. The rumor, however, that Burian was merely to keep the post open for Tisza was, it was stated, without foundation. Count Tisza had repeatedly declared that he did not aspire to the office of minister for foreign affairs, and had only recently emphasized the fact.

AMOUNT OF NEW CAPITAL ISSUED IN HOLLAND HIGH

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—A review of the past year shows that, despite the war, the amount of new capital issued in Holland reached a fairly high figure. It is a remarkable fact that the amount of the home issues in 1914, in spite of the stagnation of the last five months, was considerably higher than in 1913.

The following list will give a clear survey of the home issues during 1913 and 1914:

	1914	1913
Gulden	Gulden	Gulden
State of the Netherlands	58,000,000	7,000,000
Municipalities, provinces	31,623,000	34,858,000
Bank & credit shares	13,550,000	14,705,000
Ditto bonds	2,000,000	4,000,000
Mortgage bank shares	2,350,000	2,300,000
Ditto bonds	7,800,000	8,250,000
Planting shares	4,500,000	3,825,000
Ditto bonds	3,500,000	925,000
Rubber shares	625,000	3,675,000
Industrial shares	12,170,000	18,974,000
Ditto bonds	3,350,000	2,800,000
Shares in commercial companies	2,980,000	3,770,000
Bonds of commercial companies	300,000	
Mining shares		2,000,000
Ditto bonds		3,000,000
Petroleum shares		4,400,000
Shipping shares	7,225,000	3,350,000
Ditto bonds	2,355,000	8,225,000

FRENCH DOSSIER TO BE PUBLISHED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—In reply to the allegations of the Koelnische Zeitung that the report of the French commission of inquiry into breaches of international law by the German armies was not based on facts, the minister for foreign affairs has officially notified the country of his intention of publishing the entire dossier of the commission, a volume which will consist of over 100 pages.

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IMPRESSIONS OF WAR ON ENGLAND GIVEN BY WRITER

Correspondent of French Paper Travels Across English Channel to Gain First-Hand Knowledge of Conditions

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—In order to answer the question which has been asked in France of whether the English nation, apart from the government and the army, realize that Great Britain and France are at war with Germany, a correspondent of the Matin, M. Le Roux, crossed the Channel to gain a personal impression of the extent to which the great war is affecting the people of England. On arriving at Folkestone, he writes, he sees evidence of a rigorous watch on the coast, in the train up to London the blinds are drawn and the stations in darkness; England, he reflects, has evidently taken seriously the chance of an aerial German attack.

This impression is strengthened by the aspect of the London streets, which are darker than those of Paris. And here, on a Saturday afternoon, the usual half-holiday, he notes the attitude of the people; it is less light-hearted than usual. In almost every street there are placards advising every able-bodied man to join the colors. These placards contrast strangely with the official notices which the French government issues in situations of national importance. In London they are varied in expression, for they emanate not only from official quarters, but from private enterprise: one reads on the walls, in the shop windows, on balconies, appeals such as the following:

"The best New Year resolution is to join the colors."

"Join the army. The need of your country is urgent."

"Half a million men are required immediately."

"Men of London, your country needs you! Your King and your country call upon you to do your duty! Enlist today!"

Even the sportsmen have forsaken their football, encouraged to do so by the notice issued by their association, calling upon them to prove their mettle. Besides the printed placards there are large pictures of Lord Roberts, of Lord Kitchener and of a bugler boy sounding the rally. In many of the shops the latest telegrams from Belgium, from France and from Russia are posted up. In the streets, volunteers of all kinds, new recruits marching to the drill ground still in their civilian dress; bands of small children playing at soldiers in the gutter.

M. Le Roux receives the impression of a people whose one thought is the war, but who characteristically reflect before they individually plunge into it. In this he is strengthened by the sight of the crowd listening to the military band in Trafalgar square, which, he notes, does not play a stirring march such as would be played in France—a similar occasion, but a slow, penetrating value tune, which the crowd listens in total silence. It speaks to them of a duty to be accomplished, and several following the direction indicated by the large arrows make their way to the nearest recruiting station.

TENDER FOR STEAMERS ACCEPTED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia—The minister of customs, who has charge of the lighthouse administration, has announced that the tender of Messrs. Poole & Steele of Sydney, has been accepted for three steamers to be used in connection with the construction and upkeep of the lights on the Australian coast. The vessels will have a length of 220 feet, and will cost about £50,000 each. The minister also stated that Messrs. Poole & Steele were the only Australian firm competing.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

POLITICAL AIMS OF HUNGARY ARE SEEN IN REVIEW

Recent Change in Austro-Hungarian Foreign Ministry Said to Have Great Significance—Growth of Hungarian Influence

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON—Perhaps no political event since the onset of the present great struggle in Europe last August has called forth such a diversity of comment as the resignation of the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, Count Berchtold, and the accession to that office of the well-known Magyar statesman, Baron Burian, Hungarian minister to the royal court.

Some three years ago Baron Burian vacated the position of common Austro-Hungarian finance minister, in order to allow of Count Berchtold's acceptance of the office of foreign minister. This action was rendered necessary by the fact that Count Berchtold is a Hungarian, and the common constitution of the dual monarchy provides as a first essential that two Hungarians cannot hold office at one and the same time in the joint ministry. Count Berchtold, however, never placed his nationality in the forefront of his political creed. He has been not inaptly described as an urban cosmopolitan gentleman first, and a Hungarian afterward. His election to the office of foreign minister, therefore, although undoubtedly a step in that direction, could never be described as a definite point won for Hungary in that struggle for predominance which has characterized the relations of the two countries ever since the Ausgleich of 1867. The appointment of Baron Burian at this juncture to succeed Count Berchtold is a different matter.

Count Tisza

If there has been one thing more noticeable than another in Austro-Hungarian politics during the past few years it has been the steady growth in the influence and authority of Hungary. Count Tisza, whose recent utterances at Budapest, inveighing against the centralizing tendencies of Vienna, and insisting that one of the fruits of the war must be the final suppression of these tendencies, is easily the strongest politician in the dual monarchy. A typical Magyar in view and action, his high-handed method of carrying through the army bill in a chronically hostile Chamber some two and a half years ago left the crown in his debt. It left no doubt, moreover, that after the true Magyar fashion he would not lose the advantage it had given him. So, indeed, subsequent events have proved. Ever since then it has been upon Count Tisza that the eyes of diplomacy have been fixed. Again and again during the many crises which have crowded themselves into the last two years of Austro-Hungarian politics it has been the Hungarian premier who has really spoken for the dual monarchy, and to the Hungarian premier that Europe has listened as the one voice that really mattered.

When war finally became general in the early days of last August, Europe "held its breath in doubt" till Tisza had spoken. Now at this critical juncture the influence of the vigorous Hungarian premier has once again made itself felt at Vienna, with the result that Berchtold, the "natural pacifist," has resigned, and Baron Burian, the Hungarian of Hungarians, and the supporter of Tisza, has taken his place.

Hungary

To the student of history, however, the incident indicates something much deeper and much more far-reaching than the temporary tipping of the balance of influence in the dual monarchy to the side of Budapest. Whenever Austria has been in a real difficulty; whenever some great national danger has overshadowed all minor considerations, and threatened the one great bond of union, namely, the existence of the house of Hapsburg, the reigning Hapsburg has appealed to Hungary, and Hungary has always responded—on terms. When the forces of the Elector of Bavaria, aided by the French, swept over Upper Austria in 1741; when the Elector with Passau in his possession issued a manifesto asserting his claim to "the whole Austrian inheritance" and threatened to march on Vienna, it was Maria Theresa's historic appeal to Hungary that saved the situation.

When the young Queen, "laying aside her resplendent robes of state," clad in black and wearing as the one symbol of royalty the venerated crown of St. Stephen, made her simple appeal for help to the Magyar nobles at Pressburg, she established a line of policy which has been followed ever since. "Forsoaken by all," the young Queen said on that occasion, "we place our sole resource in the fidelity, arms and long-tried valor of the Hungarians." That she did not appeal in vain is a matter of history, as is also the fact that the support of Hungary thus secured averted the disaster which then threatened the house of Hapsburg, and made possible Maria Theresa's ultimate triumph over her enemies. Some hundred and twenty years later, namely, in 1867, her great-grandson, the present Emperor Francis Joseph, was faced with a situation equally desperate, if dissimilar in circumstance.

Beust

After the war of 1866, when Austria found herself practically isolated, the

Emperor invited Beust, the famous Saxon statesman who had strenuously opposed all Bismarck's efforts to create a Prussian hegemony, to Vienna, in order, as Beust somewhat cynically put it, "to wash up the dirty linen." The moment he arrived in the Austrian capital and took a view of the chaotic conditions left in the empire as the result of the war, Beust saw one thing quite clearly, namely, that the only chance for the Hapsburgs was to do everything possible to secure the adherence of the greatest of the many powers in the state, chiefly by aiding that power to indulge in the suppression of the lesser powers, quite regardless of any claims these powers might have on the gratitude of Vienna.

It mattered little to him that the Slav, particularly the Croats, had helped to save the dynasty in 1848. Hungary, he saw clearly, was the only homogeneous and distinct nationality. Despite every effort at repression he saw Hungary, far from being repressed, vigorously engaged in Magyarizing her subjects.

Independence

With all the effectiveness of the proverbial new broom, Beust got down to his work, the Emperor was advised to accede to the demands formulated by Deak, and in 1867 the political independence of Hungary was established. The Emperor was crowned at Budapest as a constitutional Hungarian monarch, and the loose conglomeration of the Austro-Hungarian dominions once again consolidated into some semblance of unity. What thus happened some 50 years ago, is again, it would seem, happening today. The steady rise to power of Hungary during the past few years, has been already noted, and although little exact information finds its way through the war-blocked news channels, nevertheless sufficient becomes known to enable those familiar with the recent history of the dual monarchy to recognize that history is once again repeating itself, and that Austria, in difficulties, is once again appealing to Hungary.

Aspirations

The plain fact is, a Hungarian journalist put it quite recently, there are two distinct and almost parallel movements striving for public support. One is that of Count Tisza and his political followers, who, in order to counterbalance the ambitions of the Independence party, are propagating a political plan, the substance of which would be to build up superiority over Austria, to place Hungary in a position of political power internally, as well as externally, and to take advantage of the situation to secure predominance once and for all. All this, in case of victory. On the other hand, in case of defeat, the plan is to build up a strong and powerful Hungary, though keeping up the present form of dualism. Count Tisza, this authority insists, is working to this end, and he and his party are stubbornly pushing their ideas in Hungary as well as in Vienna.

Whether or not this is a fair statement of the case, it is not easy to say.

PLANS UNDER WAY FOR EDINBURGH'S HIGHLAND SHOW

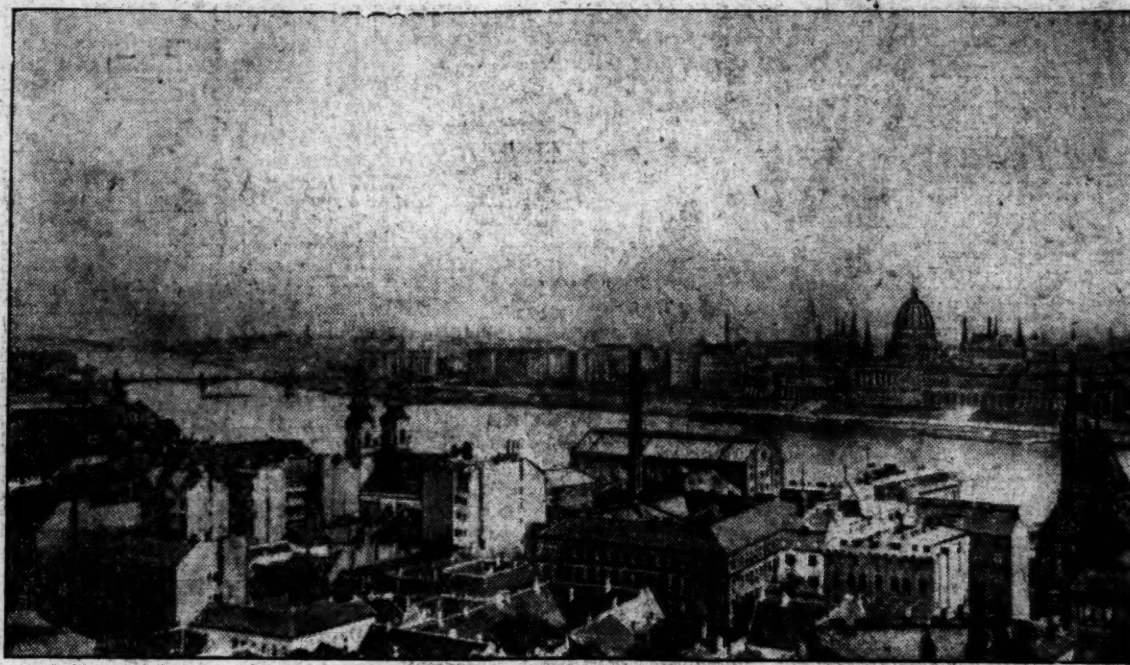
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
EDINBURGH, Scotland—At a recent meeting of the Highland and Agricultural Society, arrangements for the Edinburgh show were considered as if the war did not exist. It is possible that certain modifications may be effected at a later date with a view to keeping down expense, but in the meantime the great show with its usual prize scheme is being prepared for, notwithstanding the exceptional circumstances in which it will be held, and with Lord Rosebery as president for the year the society may well be sanguine of success.

At a general meeting of the society it was proposed by Lord Rosebery that a contribution of £1000 be given by the society to the Prince of Wales' National Relief fund, a request being added that special regard be given to the needs of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland in which the society is particularly interested. The motion was unanimously carried.

At a meeting of the directors it was proposed that the government should buy over the black-faced wool of the country. On account of the Highland and Agricultural Society holding its show this year in the capital, the Edinburgh Agricultural Association will hold no show.

FRENCH PRISONERS HELD IN HUNGARY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
PARIS, France—A letter has been received from some French prisoners interned in the town of Vaz, in Hungary. The letter, which is published by the Matin states that nothing but praise is due to the Hungarian authorities for the manner in which they treat French prisoners. For two months the writers of the letter have been allowed their freedom in the town of Vaz, provided they report themselves at the town hall twice daily. Many of them have been able to get work, for which they are paid. The population of the town show them every kindness. In token of their gratitude the French prisoners ask the French government to treat any Hungarians interned in France particularly leniently.



(Reproduced by permission)
View of Budapest and the houses of Parliament

WORLD'S MINING OUTPUT SHOWN BY STATISTICS

Figures Given Out in British Capital Indicate That Total Coal Product in 1912 Was 1250 Million Metric Tons

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON—In a report by Mr. Redmayne, chief inspector of mines, which was recently issued, some interesting figures regarding the main sources of the world's fuel supply were given. The total amount of coal produced in 1912 was 1,250,000,000 metric tons, the value of which is estimated at over £481,000,000 sterling. Compared with 1911, the quantity shows an increase of over 65,000,000 tons, and the value an increase of over £46,500,000 sterling.

The following tables show the main sources from which the world's fuel supply was drawn:

Country	Metric tons	Value
United States	484,965,000	\$1,477,000
Great Britain	117,921,000	7,137,000
Germany	264,595,000	11,960,000
Austria-Hungary	255,810,000	21,288,000
Australia	51,869,000	2,575,000
France	41,145,000	1,922,000
Russia	31,297,000	4,775,000
Belgium	22,972,000	851,000

The national coal strike which occurred in the spring of 1912, and lasted six weeks, seriously affected the British output. The report states that the number of persons engaged in mining and quarrying at home and abroad in 1912 was nearly 6,500,000. Of this total nearly one fifth were engaged in the United Kingdom and more than one third in the British empire. No statistics are published by Bolivia, Brazil, China, Persia, and Turkey, in which mining is carried on.

Over half the total number are engaged in mining coal alone, Great Britain employing 1,072,000, the United States nearly 723,000, Germany nearly 719,000, France over 202,000, Russia in 1910 over 180,000, Belgium over 146,000, Austria over 128,000, and India about 133,000. In the case of iron, the United States, with an output of nearly 30,000,000 metric tons, is considerably ahead of any other country. The German empire, with nearly 8,500,000 tons, France with over 7,660,000 tons, Great Britain with over 4,500,000 tons, and Spain, Russia and Sweden, with over 4,000,000 tons each, come next.

The report shows that the total value of metals and minerals contained in, or obtained from, ore raised in the British empire and other countries during 1912 was about £1,047,000,000 sterling. For the year 1912, the world's total output of gold was 712,483 kilograms (22,906,846 ounces), of which the estimated value is over £207,000,000. The increase of 25,414 kilograms (817,079 ounces) in the output of the British empire was counterbalanced by a reduced production in other countries, and as a result there was a net decrease of 4382 kilograms as compared with 1911.

The British empire supplied over 61 per cent of the total output, Australia over 10 per cent, South Africa about 40 per cent, and Canada, the Gold Coast, India, New Zealand and Rhodesia combined about 11 per cent. The United States contributed about 20, and Russia and Mexico together about 11 per cent. The total value of the mineral production of the Union of South Africa was nearly £53,000,000 sterling, gold amounting in value to 73 per cent, diamonds to 19 per cent and coal to 34 per cent. There were obtained from the Premier mine in the Pretoria district 2,047,185 carats of diamond, valued at nearly £2,000,000.

In 1912 the gold obtained exceeded the total of the preceding year by 858,051 ounces and £3,044,765 in value, nearly the whole of the 1912 output being obtained from the mines in the Witwatersrand area. The amount of ore milled by mines in 1912 was 23,733,181 statute

BRITISH UNIONS ASKED TO SECURE 15,000 WORKERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
SHEFFIELD, England—Regarding the Sheffield engineering conference Mr. Brownlie, independent chairman of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, in a communication to the members of the society, says that the problem which the representatives of the unions are called upon to solve, namely, to find 15,000 work-people, and provide facilities to accelerate the output of war material with such rapidity as to meet adequately the demands of the army in the field, is a very difficult one.

Indeed, never before in the history of trades unionism has a body of trade union representatives been called upon to solve such a problem. There can be no doubt whatever, he says, as to the pressing nature of the problem, when it is borne in mind that an industry which in normal times was sufficient to meet the requirements of an army of less than 500,000 regulars and Territorials, is now called upon to supply munitions and equipments for an army of over 3,000,000, apart from the requirements of the navy, and at the same time assist in providing munitions of war for the armies of Russia, France, Belgium and Serbia.

When the war started it was agreed that controversial matters should be suspended, and he hoped that rule would be applied to the question of compulsory service. Hundreds of thousands of trade unionists were unable to go to work because the government could not do without the work they did at their trades, but 200,000 or 300,000 of other trade unionists had volunteered and were now fighting in the trenches, having sacrificed good homes and good wages at the call of duty.

TRADE UNIONISTS IN WAR DISCUSSED BY MR. HENDERSON

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
MANCHESTER, England—Arthur Henderson, M.P., speaking at a recent recruiting meeting held in Manchester, said that the voluntary system was quite sufficient to meet all requirements of the war office until the standard of age and height was altered, and it would continue to be sufficient.

When the war started it was agreed that controversial matters should be suspended, and he hoped that rule would be applied to the question of compulsory service. Hundreds of thousands of trade unionists were unable to go to work because the government could not do without the work they did at their trades, but 200,000 or 300,000 of other trade unionists had volunteered and were now fighting in the trenches, having sacrificed good homes and good wages at the call of duty.

The industrial question could not be overlooked even now. The government should arrange that any agreement for special emergency work should be without prejudice. No one had any right to ask a man to go from, say, Manchester to Woolwich, there to do work for the government and to keep two homes going without compensating him for the extra expense which was unavoidable.

BARRACKS FOR MUHAMMADANS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The Norddeutsches Allgemeine Zeitung recently announced that at Wunsdorf near Zossen, where there is a large military parade ground, and where hitherto prisoners of war of all nationalities have been interned, new barracks are to be built for the exclusive use of Muhammadan prisoners. As soon as these are finished the Muhammadan soldiers in other camps will be brought to Wunsdorf and interned with their comrades.

BLANKETS REQUISITIONED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—In a recent decree issued by the military governor of Brandenburg all manufacturers, dealers and shopkeepers in Berlin and the province of Brandenburg were forbidden to sell their stock of blankets and rugs of every description until further notice. Fifty samples of the stock in hand were to be delivered to the military authorities within three days of the publication of the decree, while the main stock was to remain warehoused until further notice.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MINISTRY SHOWS SEVERAL CHANGES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
ADELAIDE, South Australia—Several changes in the constitution of the South Australian ministry have been necessitated by the appointment of the Hon. Fred W. Young as agent general, and his departure for England.

The Hon. Sir Richard Butler, who since the formation of the Peake administration has been commissioner of public works, has, in succession to Mr. Young, taken the position of commissioner of crown lands and immigration, and will also be minister of mines and marine, which latter offices he has held with his late portfolio. Sir Richard Butler has held office in several previous South Australian ministries, and has for 20 years been a member of the House of Assembly. He is well acquainted with the work of the crown lands department, being a practical farmer, and having on a former occasion had control of the administration of that office. His late position as commissioner of public works has been filled by Capt. George Ritchie, M.P., who was formerly government whip.

During Mr. Young's tenure as commissioner of crown lands, several important alterations to the land laws of the state have been made. These mainly have been in the direction of liberalizing the terms applying to settlers during the first few years of their occupancy of land purchased or leased from the crown.

DISCOVERY MADE OF TIN ORE IN TASMANIAN LAND

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
HOBART, Tasmania—An important discovery has been made at the Mt. Bischoff Company's tin mine. Since the Mt. Bischoff Company reduced operations from their usual large scale, the general manager, J. D. Millan, has had men prospecting on what was years ago the North Bischoff Valley Company's section, but long since purchased by the Mt. Bischoff Company.

Sinking shafts have proved the existence of a hitherto unknown deposit of alluvial tin ore, about 200 yards long by 150 yards wide, and about 25 feet in average depth. Parts of the wash are very rich, and samples sent to Launceston by the general manager comprise very coarse nuggets of almost clean oxide, rich enough to send to the smelters without any previous crushing or concentration. The cheapest method of working the deposits is by hydraulic sluicing and for this it is most favorably situated.

IRON PRODUCTION IN SWEDEN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—A report on the iron production of Sweden in 1913 was issued recently, according to which there was a yield of 7,475,000 tons of iron ore an increase of about 800,000 tons over that of 1912. The year 1913 was a record year for the Swedish iron mines, the production of the iron and steel works amounting that year to more than 99,000,000 kroner. Forty-five thousand men were employed in 1913 in the Swedish mining industry.

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STATISTICS SHOW TRADE OF PORTS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Port Adelaide's Figures for 1913 Indicate That 2948 Vessels Arrived and Sailed

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
ADELAIDE, South Australia—Some details of the trade and other particulars relating to various South Australian ports have recently been published. The number of vessels that arrived and sailed from the inner harbor, Port Adelaide, during 1913, was 2948, the largest of which was 5417 tons net, and the greatest length 490ft., and the greatest draft 26ft. 3in. inward, and 26ft. 5in. outward. At Port Pirie 313 overseas and interstate steamers, totalling 705,369 tons net, in addition to 17 overseas sailing vessels, entered in and out. Imports for the year were 31,582 tons of general merchandise, 328,257 tons coal, 42,875 tons coke, 49,689 tons timber, 3010 tons phosphates, while exports were 79,648 tons wheat, 675,703 tons ores and concentrates, and 604 tons of general cargo.

The figures for Port Wallaroo were 27 overseas steamers, of 71,983 tons; 11 sailers, 7521 tons; 32 interstate steamers, and two sailers of 71,660 tons, in addition to 436 visits by coastal vessels of 21,912 tons. Imports were 13,251 tons of general cargo, 5005 tons ore, 1750 tons timber, 18,944 tons of phosphates, and 159,000 bricks. Exports included 1,172,138 bags wheat, 6001 tons copper ingots, and 1340 tons salt.

Edinburgh still maintains an important position, for in 1913, 394 vessels of 198,051 tons, visited the port, and landed 5040 tons of general merchandise, 1072 tons coal, 227 tons timber, 407 tons phosphates, 4092 tons crude salt, and took away 6201 bags wheat, 4092 bags barley, 236 bales of wool, 49,535 tons salt, 5448 tons gypsum, 503 tons of lime, and 1786 tons general cargo.

As expected, the construction, now progressing, of the Transcontinental railway from Port Augusta to Kalbarrie had a marked effect on the trade of the port. Nine overseas steamers, of a net tonnage of 18,575, one overseas sailing vessel of 1113 tons, 17 interstate steamers of 36,192 tons, 55 coastal steamers of 42,219 tons, and 22 coastal sailers entered the harbor.

DRYDOCK FOR DUTCH EAST INDIES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
THE HAGUE, Holland—The governor general of the Dutch East Indies has given permission for the new 14,000 ton dry dock at Sourabaya to be used for the periodical and other docking of the ships of the Dutch squadron in the Dutch Indies. That there should be another dock available is a fortunate circumstance, as owing to the war the regular use of the Singapore dock is uncertain.

AUSTRALIAN TROOPS EQUIPMENT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Australia—At the time of writing, irrespective of the equipment issued to the citizen forces, complete and up-to-date war equipments have been served out to about 30,000 Australian troops since the war began. 2,130,000 articles having been distributed by the quartermaster-general's department. The load carried by every foot soldier weighs about 60 pounds.

HUNGARIAN LANDSTURM CALLED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BUDAPEST, Hungary—It is announced that the trained Landsturm classes of the years 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881, besides younger Landsturm men in the city of Budapest, have been called up to join the colors.

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LEO DITRICHSTEIN PLAYS IN
"PHANTOM RIVAL" AT COLONIAL

COLONIAL THEATRE—"The Phantom Rival" presented by David Belasco, evening of Feb. 8. The principal cast: The husband, Leo Ditrachstein; the wife, Miss Louise Wolf; the hostess, Mrs. William Westerton; the author, Leo Miller; the actor and John Bedouin as the hostess's secretary; the subordinate parts were Messrs. P. J. McNaughton and Sasse. The play is adapted by Mr. Ditrachstein from the drama of Henry Molnar, and the action is made to take place in New York. The time is the present.

The play is built not on a vital social theme, but on a poetic conceit. It is not, therefore, a comedy of manners, as any one reading the scenic plan might be led to suppose, but a drama of intrigue, a work in pure theatricalism. Its subject is altogether fanciful and its plot is worked out with fanciful dramatic machinery. Its success depends upon the highly imaginative and illusive way in which Molnar, the original dramatist, Ditrachstein, the adapter, and Belasco, the scenic director, have applied their skill. All that has ultimate value and inspirational quality of course proceeds from the thought of Molnar. "The Phantom Rival" is an exploit of a poetic intellectualist. Its appeal depends on the talent of its originator to make an audience believe for two out of three hours that a downright fallacy is true; and in the third hour to let in the light so tactfully that it will think that it was not for a moment taken in.

In general, the effect sought is obtained by the contrast of the severest realism with the absurd farce; in the contrast of social comedy with sheer melodrama. In some strange way, a philosophical analyst might give a learned lecture on the subject before a meeting of the Drama League, the resultant of these mixtures is fantasy of the most airy, shimmering kind. On the one hand, there is the convincing statement of the premise of the play, which comes out in the matter-of-fact discussion of an author and an actor who meet and talk in the opening scene in the restaurant. On the other hand, there is the bombastic, ridiculous recital of the general, whom the wife meets in her dream in the second act. The realistic and farcical combine somehow to produce fantasy.

Why should they? That is the secret of the playwright, Molnar. Of course the result would not occur so delightfully without Belasco's stage management and without Mr. Ditrachstein's knack as a writer for adapting dialogue and his gifts as actor for making exaggerated impersonations. But the effect does not come from stage management or impersonation fundamentally, but from the skillful application of them. And the praise of the correct application is the original playwright's.

Mr. Ditrachstein is a remarkable caricaturist. Of his three pictures in the staircase scene, it would be hard to choose between the general, the diplomatist and the opera singer. But perhaps the opera singer will seem the best to many because the figure of Canio in "Pagliacci," which he represented, is so familiar. It can be assuredly said that none of the opera artists who have taken the role of the clown in Leoncavallo's opera have figured the character so strikingly as did Mr. Ditrachstein. As actor he was extraordinary here. And as adapter of dialogue he was no less so, provided the libretto lingo he employed in declaring to the woman the singer's 10 years' constancy was his own invention.

It is a pity that in certain passages of the dialogue Mr. Ditrachstein in his adaptation has thought it well while to adopt sentiments of low melodrama. There are phrases in the lines of the wife in the scene with the diplomat and in the lines of the hostess in one of her interruptions of the imaginary Russian and the wife, which ought to be taken out of the play. They are uncalled for and they are something short of proper.

Miss Crews, looked, acted and spoke the part of the wife in the manner of a woman who caught the full intellectual and poetic import of the drama. She was emotionally strong in the scene of giving the husband the old letter of the Russian to read in the second act; and sentimentally truthful in the scene of burning the letter in the last act. Mr. Williams took the role of the husband with good stage craftsmanship. The role, as adapted, is conceived on the most conventional of stage millionaire lines. But

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"Ben Hur," 7:45.
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—"The Merchant of Venice," 8:15.

COLONIAL—"Phantom Rival," 8.
CORT—"What's Going On," 8.

KEITHS—"Vanderville," 7:45.
MAJESTIC—"William Faversham," 8:15.

PLYMOUTH—"Too Many Cooks," 8:15.
TOY—"Chitra," "The Bear," "Lonesome," 8:20.

TREMONT—"The Miracle Man," 8.
WILBUR—"A Pair of Sixes," 8:15.

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Hello Broadway," 8:15.
BOOTH—"Children of Earth," 8:30.

CANDLER—"On Trial," 8:20.
CENTURY—"Pavlova," 8:15.

COHAN—"It Pays to Be Gentle," 8:15.
COMEDY—"The White Feather," 8:15.

CORT—"Under Cover," 8:20.
FORTY-FORTH—"Robert Mantel," 8.

GALEITY—"Ruth Chatterton," 8:15.
GLOBE—"Montgomery and Stone," 8.

HIPPODROME—"Circus," 8:15.
HUDSON—"The Show Shop," 8:15.

IRVING PLACE—"German repertoire," 8.
LIBERTY—"Ole Sclander," 8:15.

LONGACRE—"Inside the Lines," 8:15.
LITTLE—"The Admirable Bashville," 8.

LYRIC—"The Only Girl," 8:15.
MANHATTAN—"Life," 8:15.

NEW AMSTERDAM—"Watch Your Step," 8:15.
PUNCH AND JUDY—"The Clever Ones," 8:30.

REPUBLIC—"Kick In," 8:20.
THEATRE FRANCAIS—"French repertoire," 8:30.

WALLACKS—"Androclos," "The Dumb Wife," 8:15.

CHICAGO

AMERICAN—"The Bubble," 8:15.
AUDITORIUM—"De Wolf Hopper," 8:15.

BLACKSTONE—"Diplomacy," 8:15.
CORT—"The New Henriette," 8:15.

GRAND—"On Trial," 8:15.
ILLINOIS—"Hazel Dawn," 8:15.

LA SALLE—"Rolling Stones," 8:15.
OLYMPIC—"Potatoes and Perimeter," 8:15.

POWERS—"The Dummy," 8:15.
PRINCESS—"Our Children," 8:15.

"MERCHANT OF VENICE" GIVEN
BY HENRY JEWETT PLAYERS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—"The Merchant of Venice" by William Shakespeare, presented by the Henry Jewett Players, evening of Feb. 8. The cast: Antonio.....Henry Crocker Salario.....Frank Gregory Bassanio.....Albert LeRoy Gratiano.....George Reigh Gratianno.....Leonard Mudge Lorenzo.....L'Estrange Mordio Tabal.....Frank Bertrand Nerissa.....Violet Compton Shylock.....R. D. MacLean Portia.....Viva Birkett Nerissa.....Violet Compton Portia.....Viva Birkett Prince of Morocco.....Claude Beerbohm Prince Arragon.....Frank Conroy Launcelot Gobbo.....Max Monteleone Old Gobbo.....Ernest G. Cove Jessica.....Dorothy Carter Desdemona.....Mary Forbes Duke of Venice.....H. Ashton Tongue Clerk of Court.....Charles Combe

The Jewett Players added last evening to their repertory last evening in their presentation of "The Merchant of Venice." It was remarkably well staged, well acted, and cordially received.

In nearly every one of the productions at the Boston Opera house this winter the scenic settings have attracted attention. They have been of a value which could hardly be surpassed in the most lavishly equipped "all-star" touring company, and which becomes unusual when offered by a local repertory company.

The question of the proper presentation of Shakespeare and the importance of adequate scenery has long been a moot one on the English-speaking stage. There have been those who have called for Elizabethan simplicity and those who have called for realistic set-

tings. We have been given elaborate scenery and little talent. And we have been given excellent talent and no scenery at all.

But as staged last evening, "The Merchant" must have been a convincing argument for any who would have their Shakespeare with goodly settings, for the play was doubly pleasing because of them. The scene before the house of Shylock, with its gondolas gliding past on the canal, the picturesque canal lights aglow in the dusk and the city of high roofs and spires towering up in the distance was most effective. Rich in beauty too was the palace-like room in the house of Portia, with its open archways looking out on a tree-bordered lagoon aglow under the evening sky, and the garden scene of the last act.

It is such stage pictures as these that must remain long in the memory of an audience and be forever happily associated with the work of the players. And to those who have long since become familiar with the Shakespearean plays they offer new attraction. Credit should be given as well for the artistic use of incidental music here and there throughout the piece, music that often afforded opportunity for deliberate and entertaining pantomime where the lines themselves were scant and without color.

Mr. MacLean's Shylock was consistently good and the more interesting in comparison with his characterization of the forceful, commanding Brutus in "Julius Caesar." He has chosen to play the role in a somewhat restrained manner, eliminating all theatrical gestures and all such rantings that we so often find in the mouths of our Shylocks. But the part has gained thereby, and in its best moment, as in the courtroom scene, the actor is the more ready to evidence a sense of half-suppressed emotion that approaches artistry of the best.

Both Mr. Mudge as Gratiano and Mr. Monteleone as Gobbo gave striking characterizations, and the latter brought to his lines a wealth of humorous antic that was most welcome. Miss Birkett in the part of Portia, as in the part of Rosalind, again gave evidence of her peculiar talent in presenting a womanly character in masculine role. Her reading of the court speech was well done, although a better position on the stage might allow her to be heard to greater advantage.

Miss Forbes, as Jessica, made her first appearance with the company last evening and gave promise of most pleasing work in more grateful roles. Mr. Reigh's Bassanio and Mr. Crocker's Antonio were cleverly done and the other members of the cast did most satisfactorily.

WATER SYSTEM TO BE EXTENDED
BLOOMING, Miss.—The extension of the Bloomington water works system has been authorized and the city council has provided funds to meet the necessary expense, says a special to the New Orleans Times-Picayune.

NEW BOSTON ART EXHIBITIONS OPEN

A remarkable exhibition of paintings by Frank W. Benson is being shown at the Artists' Guild, 162 Newbury street, this week. The display is most comprehensive in that it includes a wide variety of subjects and interesting examples of the artist's various methods of working.

There is shown as well a number of Mr. Benson's wild duck drawings and his first public exhibition of etchings. Interest attaches itself especially to three recent canvases, two of which are being exhibited for the first time. The first of these, "On Lookout Hill," comes to Boston from the Corcoran Gallery in Washington. The other two, "Red and Gold" and "The Sunlit Room" are fresh from the artist's studio.

The subject of "On Lookout Hill" is one for which Mr. Benson has shown a fondness before, a group of figures on a sunlit, breeze-swept hill of upland. Here there are three girls and a dog, their backs turned to the full sunlight, silhouetted against a blue sky full of fleecy white clouds.

In the center one girl stands erect, a hand raised to her hat, the gentle wind blowing her dress of blue silk into a hundred twisting folds. On the right another girl in white sits gazing into the distance, the dog, white and brown pointer, by her side. On the left the third girl, also in white, reclines at length upon the grass reading, a parasol behind her head, her face lit by the light reflected from her magazine.

In three ways the canvas is noticeably effective. Attention is caught at once by the sense of physical uplift in the whole composition. There is but a bit of grass plot as a foreground. No glimpse of the surrounding lowlands is visible. Yet there is no need of a title to indicate that these people are standing at a great height. Secondly, the rendering is noteworthy for its registration of a gentle wind. This is most manifest, of course, in the swirls of the dress on the standing figure, but it is subtly hinted throughout the canvas in a score of little touches. And, thirdly, it is a notable presentation of a scene in open sunlight.

Mr. Benson's "Red and Gold" shows a young girl seated at a window, through which comes a flood of white light. It is a canvas of bright color, sharp contrast and virile brushwork. The girl is a brunette dressed in white, with a scarf of bright red about her shoulders. Directly behind her is a wall or screen of dark blue ornamented with large figures of gold.

Mr. Benson has worked with a quick brush and the first glance would indicate that he has striven for effect rather than finish. But a more careful study shows that he has given to each quarter inch of surface, be it flesh or textile, its

individual and correct color note. Thus, under careful examination, the whole composition becomes a mass of broken color, mosaic-like in its structural detail, yet unified into a striking whole.

More interesting for its technique if not so happy in its choice of subject is "The Sunlit Room." This is essentially a study in light values. It represents a room at dusk, lit from a single window in the background, with a polished table holding a dish of fruit in the center of the canvas and a woman in white seated well to the left. Through the window come three kinds of light. The first is in the form of a solid beam of direct sunlight that shoots across the room and rests on the wall to the left. The second is the subdued, indirect light of late afternoon coming through the upper half of the window. The third is the same subdued light strained through a yellow half curtain.

The room is full of the dim, violet light of dusk, represented in a myriad of rather obvious brush-strokes. And the byplay of lighting is endless, full lights, half lights, reflected lights crossing and recrossing, all rendered with a mastery and in this painting as well, Mr. Benson shows a tendency to work with a quicker, freer brush and with less care for pulling his strokes together into a finished surface.

Two of the artist's marines are exhibited, his "Smiling Sea" and his "Cool Hunter." The former shows a rippling sea bathed in the opalescent rays of sunlight that make their way through a mass of white clouds. The whole canvas is sparkling with the bright light. The latter shows a stormy tempestuous sea, its waves surging against a dory of a hunter silhouetted against a wind-blown, evening sky. In both of these pictures Mr. Benson works directly and forcefully, yet the result is not so happy as in his other subjects.

Among the several portraits the most noticeable for its great beauty of workmanship is No. 2, lent by E. S. Webster, that of a woman in a white evening gown of figured satin. Here is recorded all the beauty of flesh and fabric under a soft colorful light. Especially does Mr. Benson delight in the opalescent hues of the shimmering folds of satin and of the arms and neck. Yet for all this painstaking work, the attention of the spectator is drawn first and last to the face itself.

By this is hung a canvas marked by far greater simplicity and greater clarity, the portrait of Prof. E. S. Morse. The modeling of the hands and face approaches perfection and the wealth of expression in the clear blue eyes is alone worthy of long study.

Equally effective is the portrait of Dean King, lent by Brown University. Here the academic robe of the subject,

LELAND POWERS
GIVES READING
FROM DICKENS

Continuing the course of readings by members of the faculty of the Powers school, Leland Powers read from "David Copperfield" last night in the school auditorium.

To a lifelong lover of Dickens, such an evening carries one back over a long road of introspection. First come the memories of childhood when the book first became a precious possession and the owner followed "David" through his hard, sad boyhood days, rejoiced with him when fortune favored, wept over the sad story of Little Em'ly, adored the inimitable Micawber, detested with a wholehearted loathing "Humble Uriah Heep." Then come recollections of the long line of Dickens entertainers—Murdoch, Vanderhoff, Churchill, Brown and many others who served their day but did not win even a paper immortality. But the sheer artistry of the reader is making its insistent demands and the hearer realizes that he is listening not only to an impersonator, but also to one who belongs to a royal line of interpreters.

All the novels of Dickens are stories within stories and the effectiveness of a reading depends much on the skill shown in selecting materials. Mr. Powers' choice was judicious. He presented four episodes giving a logical story of certain scenes in the life of David and his aunt, Betsy Trotwood, Steerforth, the Micawbers, and Uriah Heep. As one watched the unfolding of these characters one thought of some recent words of Chesterton, "Dickens had the power of creating people, both possible and impossible, who were simply precious and priceless—it was his special and splendid business to introduce us to people who would have been quite incredible, if he had not told us so much truth about them."

The strongly marked idiosyncrasies of characters tempt many public readers to portray only the outer semblances. Mr. Powers does not fall in the appeal to the eye, and he has the rarer gift of manifesting subtle qualities of understanding. His portrayal of Wilkins Micawber is inimitable. He shows the squirming, fawning, cringing Uriah Heep with greatest fidelity. He strikes his deepest note in revealing the loving-hearted tenderness of Peggotty.

In no way is this artistry more finely shown than in his handling of feminine characters. He does not attempt the impossible task of representing them, but is content to indicate changes of sex by varying of facial expression, lighter stresses of voice and differences in attitudes.

The writer recalls the buoyant spontaneity of Mr. Powers' early readings of this novel, and the added poise, depth and intensity of the evening's work reveals how much he owes to the inspiring and chastening influence of that best of teachers—life. The reader was evidently in the house of his admirers. But the warmth of the applause showed that he was also among those who had a deep affection for a friend and guide.

MODERN DRAMA PLAYERS IN
THREE PLAYS AT THE TOY

TOY THEATRE—First appearance of the Modern Drama Players, under the direction of B. Iden Payne, offering "The Bear," a comedy in one act by Anton Tchekoff; "Lonesome-like," by Harold Brighouse; and "Chitra," a play in one act and nine scenes by Rabindranath Tagore, evening of Feb. 8. The cast:

THE BEAR
Helene-Ivanovna Popova.....Miss Vida Sutton
Grigori Stepanovitch Smernoy.....J. W. Austin
Her Frank Alleyne.....Oliver Hinsdell
Sam Horrocks.....Whitford Kane

LONESOME-LIKE

Sarah Ormerod.....Kate Morgan
Emma Brierley.....Helen Evelyn
Her Frank Alleyne.....Oliver Hinsdell
Sam Horrocks.....Whitford Kane

CHITRA

Madana (Eros).....Miss Helen Evelyn
Yasanta (Lycoris).....Oliver Hinsdell
Mordio.....Miss Mona Limerick
Chitra.....Miss Mona Limerick

Three one-act plays given at the Toy theatre last evening attracted special attention as the initial offerings of a new organization, known as the Modern Drama Players, which aims to give expression to what is often referred to as the new stagecraft. It was obviously a momentous occasion for the players, and properly enough they had one of their number, Miss Vida Sutton, speak a foreword of explanation. She showed that the aim of the players is to establish pictorial beauty in stage productions through the artistic use of design, color and light, thereby making possible a revival of poetic drama in a way to make effective its underlying meaning and symbolism; and thereby, also, giving new values and worth to realistic drama.

The first piece last evening, "The Bear," a little comedy from the Russian of Anton Tchekoff, was a clever and amusing bit, contrasting the sentimentality of the young widow who has vowed to make herself a recluse in her own home to prove her devotion to the dear departed, and the tempestuous common sense of an importunate creditor. A man of action, and too sophisticated to be turned by either conventions or blandishments, he is won completely when the widow is roused to oppose his will without fear or wish for favor. The setting, which was in keeping with the declared intent of the players, could hardly be said to measure up to the description of the text, "a beautiful drawing room"; and although Miss Sutton, as the young widow, and Mr. Austin, as the creditor, were fairly effective, they hardly got the thing going at the pace it should have in order to keep up with the smash and drive of the impulsive, tempestuous text. The real delight of such a half-hour bit will be in a swift pace.

In Harold Brighouse's "Lonesome-like," a little story of a woman's quaint rescue from the poorhouse in a Lancashire mill village, any crudities of a first-night performance disappeared. Excellently acted, with the four actors all equally in tune with their parts, the little play was a blend of realism and idealism, reminding one of some of the pieces given here by the Irish players a season or two ago. It showed Sarah Ormerod, unable longer to work in the mill, making preparations to go away to live as a public charge. Her young friend, Emma Brierly, drops in to assist her; and the call serves as opportunity for Emma to tell of her approaching marriage, and also while Sarah is within for a brief period, to make way for Sam Horrocks, "strong of arm, but light of head," to declare his love for Emma. She tells him, until then unknown, of her engagement; whereas Sam, weary of living on in his comfortable cottage without some one to take the place of his mother, lays his case before Sarah Ormerod, proposing that she shall take his mother's place in his house and let him care for her. Thus the solution, and a rather touching scene, which, by the way, got the major acclaim of the audience last evening.

In "Chitra," a play in nine scenes adapted from an episode in the Mahabharata, came the players' most ambitious effort. It is the story of a young prince, descendant of a line of warriors and herself trained rather to the adventurous outdoor activities of a hunter and a warrior than to women's pursuits, discovers herself in love with the young prince, Ayuna, who is living as a hermit. She prays to her gods that, for her lover, she may be irresistibly beautiful, seeing in this outward beauty the means of winning and satisfying him. Her prayer is granted, for a single year. She wins him, only to find as her year of beauty is nearing the end, that her lover is yet unsatisfied, craving something truer and more real. As her temporary charm departs, he discovers his real satisfaction in the revelation of her true self.

It would be difficult to find anything but beauty, and good taste and well-won artistic effect in either the lines or the setting of this poem. As for the players, restricted, as they were, to a symbolism that could be indicated by posture, attitude, or a measured step or gesture, they contributed as much as players could to the intended effect. Miss Limerick as Chitra, properly enough, intoned her lines, and with only slight modulations; and while the chant was not so obvious in Mr. Hinsdell's reading, the variation afforded by his voice was chiefly in the masculine quality rather than in the style. Without denying the interest in the theme, or in the poem as poem, one can only wonder how the piece can make strong appeal as a stage production. The idea is the dominant interest from beginning to end, and neither players nor stage setting are, or should be, allowed to divert the interest away from the subject matter to the form or method of its expression. For that very reason, it probably goes without saying that relatively few theatergoers or poem-lovers can find it possible to get more enjoyment from the symbolic stage expression of the poem than from an ordinary reading of it. Watching such a presentation through its nine scenes, there is always the hint of monotony, the pitch properly sustained being in that very fact

sustained too well, and the players as mere celebrants of the mystic rites of poetic expression.

Probably things will move more promptly as the company proceeds; but there might be those who, sitting through the same bill, would prefer to have the long poem as the middle number, leaving the swift little appeal to human sympathy in "Lonesome-like" to give a vivifying touch at the close.

MORGAN ESTATE
PORCELAINS ARE
PLACED ON SALE

NEW YORK—J. Pierpont Morgan announced the sale today of his collection of Chinese porcelains, which has been on loan exhibition for 20 years at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The entire collection was bought by Duveen Bros. of 720 Fifth Avenue, according to report, for \$3,900,000. They propose to sell it in single pieces and small groups. It has been known for more than a year that Mr. Morgan intended to sell at least a part of the art collection left by his father. The will of J. P. Morgan, Sr., left to his discretion whether all or any should be sold.

It is understood that Mr. Morgan did not reserve for himself any part of this collection now in the museum, but several pieces were withheld from the original loan by J. Pierpont Morgan, Sr., and these will be retained by his son.

Joseph Duveen said the collection would be removed from the museum in two or three weeks, and within a month would be placed on public exhibition for a month. No collector has any part in the purchase transaction, he said.

TUFTS MUSICAL
CLUB READY FOR
CONCERT TONIGHT

MEDFORD, Mass.—The two musical clubs of Tufts College will hold the first of two mid-year concerts in the Goodard chapel at 8 o'clock tonight.

The clubs consist of about 40 men who have been well seasoned by local concerts and a ten-days trip through Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine. The soloists are Charles I. Stanton '17 of Revere, Edward G. Burns '18 of Taunton, Philip A. Carr '17 of Lawrence, and Manson M. Dillaway '18 of Wakefield.

During the Easter vacation the clubs will give concerts through New York and Ohio and around Chicago.

Melville J. Messer Jr. '15 of West Somerville is manager, while James W. Harrison '15 of East Walpole leads the Glee Club, and William G. Brooks '15 of Dorchester the Mandolin Club.

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AMUSEMENTS

JORDAN HALL

Thursday Evening, Feb. 18, 1915, at 8.15

FAREWELL RECITAL

COPELAND

Tickets, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c. On sale at Hall and Henry F. Miller Piano Co., 335 Boston St. HENRY F. MILLER PIANO USED.

JORDAN HALL

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 10, AT 3

Raymond Havens

PIANO RECITAL

Tickets 1.50, 1.00, 75c and 50c, Symphony Hall

STEINERT HALL

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 11, AT 3

MME. CLARA

SONG

Gabrilowitsch RECITAL

KURT SCHINDLER, Accompanist

Tickets 1.50, 1.00, 75c, 50c, Symphony and Steinert Halls

COUNT ZEPPELIN TELLS OF WORK OF AIRSHIPS

Gives Interview While on the Way to His Base at Friedrichshaven — Rules That Govern in Hostilities

(Copyright 1915, by the United Press; copyrighted in Great Britain)

BERLIN, Feb. 1, via The Hague and London, Feb. 8—Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin, creator of Germany's fleet of aerial battleships, gave an interview to a representative of the United Press today. He said:

"If the military effect of the Zeppelin airships tends toward shortening this terrible war by only one day, thereby saving perhaps thousands of lives; if the Zeppelins even now only beginning their development as a military arm, should prove to be so effective a weapon in hostilities that wars are less likely to recur in the future, then their advent will be a benefit to humanity, quite aside from their peaceful usages.

"And now, if in this most critical hour, when Germany's very existence is at stake; when an effort is being made to starve our women and children, Zeppelins add the slightest strength to the Fatherland against the ring of enemies seeking her complete destruction, then my life will not have been in vain."

The count reached here today en route to his base at Friedrichshaven. He had been at a certain seacoast base to examine the Zeppelins which returned from England and to gather from their crews information which would prove useful in the future development of Germany's aerial strength.

"Aerial warfare has come to stay," Count Zeppelin continued. "It is as potent a factor today as is submarine warfare. War in the air must become as vital a factor in the strife of nations as any other branch of the military and naval service. It may become almost as important as the undersea warfare, depending, of course, on the development of warships and the new developments in submarines.

"Aerial cruisers, in my opinion, largely will tend to change the face and the aspect of war, perhaps, therefore, in the future making war less likely. I do not believe that the nations ever will ratify a convention eliminating aircraft. Whether there ever will be great battles in the air like those that have taken place on the sea can only be answered by the distant future. Personally, I am not inclined to think so. But who knows? This is an age of progress.

"The purpose of the Zeppelins as war craft is not against non-combatants, but against military forces, defended towns and cities, ships, arsenals and docks. The crews of the Zeppelins are exposed to greater dangers but they are just as humane as the other branches of the service.

"There is a proof of this, the best proof possible. It is to be found in the unexploded bombs found in the English towns. When the Zeppelins are discovered and come under the heavy fire of the enemy it may be vital to ascend quickly. So it may be necessary to throw off bombs that are used as ballast. Then, whenever it is possible so to do, the explosive contacts are disconnected so that the bombs, falling where it is feared there are non-combatants, will not explode.

"That is probably what occurred in these English towns where they say unexploded bombs were found."

"From the standpoint of this latest factor in modern warfare," I asked, "what in your opinion should define a city, town, or position that would make it subject to an attack from the air?"

"The rule is similar to land warfare," was the answer. "It is based on two fundamental unwritten laws—the law of humanity that forbids the destruction of non-combatants whenever avoidable and the law of necessity or military exigency. A city or town occupied by military forces or attacked only by trenches is subject to defense unless surrendered or evacuated. That such places often are attacked and badly shot to pieces, you've probably had occasion to see for yourself at both fronts in this war."

"Therefore it seems to be rational that a city or town having military forces that are upon aircraft or mounts guns for that purpose is subject to aerial attack the same as if attacking a force of infantry or artillery."

When asked whether the latest type of dirigibles have come up to his expectations the count replied:

"It is absurd to talk of perfection of Zeppelins. They are only on the threshold of their ultimate possibilities. I have always hoped to be the first to pilot an airship across the Atlantic. I have believed that to do so would be the crowning effort of my career," declared the count.

"Then you believe that transatlantic aerial travel with a dirigible of the type you have constructed is possible?" he was asked.

"Not only possible but practicable. This war has interfered with my plans. I know that aerial travel will become the quickest and safest method. Zeppelins, in their development, have, in my opinion, a great future before them. Few people know the delight and safety of travel therein. They will become great factors for quick passenger and mail service."

"How long do you believe that it would take a Zeppelin to make the flight from here to New York?"

"Three or four days, perhaps more, perhaps less. It would depend on the wind and the weather. Anyhow it could hardly be expected that the first voyage would be made in the shortest time

any more than that the first steamers established the record."

"What will be the trend of development in the Zeppelins in the future?"

"Where they are to be utilized for war craft a form of construction that will permit them to fly much higher than at present. For commercial purposes they must have greater carrying capacity and greater speed. As compared with the years it took to develop the railroads my air craft are merely beginning their careers. At present they are too much dependent on wind and weather. With the exception of the first flight that I made I cannot conceive a more inspiring moment than when I can pilot one of my cruisers into New York and then go on to Washington."

The count related incidents of his experience in America during the civil war. He told of meeting President Lincoln as a military attaché and representative of the King of Wurttemberg.

"The President was sitting at his desk very busy. His private secretary, young Seward, son of the secretary of state, was sitting on a table dangling his legs in the air. Lincoln, tall and gaunt, greeted me very cordially. He made the impression on me that the Kaiser always makes on me when I meet him. Lincoln in particular was deeply concerned about the cruelties of the war, or what you refer to as atrocities. People had the same impressions then as they have now. This was best shown by a popular song, the refrain of which goes, 'If I remember right: 'When this cruel war is over.' The President gave me a military pass with his signature and I still cherish it as one of my most prized possessions."

"I made my first balloon ascension at St. Paul and not on the civil war firing line as has been frequently said. A major of the Union army whose name I have forgotten was there and had a captive balloon. I wanted a real sensation and arranged for the use of the balloon, he cut the rope and let me take a long flight after I had gotten up to the limit. I bought all of the spare gas that the St. Paul gas works would let me have and was able to get up several hundred feet but the gas was of so poor quality that I could not get the bag filled sufficiently to essay a long flight. Yet while I was above St. Paul I had my first idea of aerial navigation strongly impressed upon me and it was there that the first idea of my Zeppelins came to me.

"Even in 1863 St. Paul was pretentious enough to have a photographer and as a souvenir I have a photograph of myself taken at that time. I returned south via Milwaukee where many houses were being raised on higher foundations on account of the high water from the lake."

CALL FOR PEACE MEETING OF U.S. CITIZENS ISSUED

Constructive Program Expressing Views of Unofficial America on What Should Be Done in Europe Is to Be Formulated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—Formal call has been issued by the executive committee of the Emergency Peace Federation for a nationwide gathering, to be held in this city Feb. 27 and 28 for these purposes: Formulating and adopting a plan by which the sympathy, influence and aid of the American people may be tendered sister nations in arms and the cause of an early peace promoted.

Preparing a constructive program for peace which shall stand as the expression of unofficial America on the problems arising out of this war.

Devising ways and means by which the program adopted may be spread and discussed throughout the nation and in foreign countries.

A tentative program has been adopted and will form the basis for discussion. It will be subject to revision and amendment by the nation-wide meeting.

The call is signed by Jane Addams of Hull House as chairman and a number of others. The purpose of the federation, organized in this city shortly before the close of 1914, is thus explained:

"Americans have time to think and reflect constructively upon this war, more than the nations that are a party to the struggle, and the best American thought is bound to influence other countries. The very cosmopolitanism of our nation, made up as it is of representatives of all nationalities and races and connected by ties of blood with every country now at war, warrants the belief that a constructive peace program put forward by a united America will find its way into the consciences of millions of human beings, even in the belligerent countries, and will prepare the way for a peace that will give promise of being stable and lasting."

WORLD PEACE BY PUBLICITY URGED

INDIANAPOLIS—Addressing the Indiana Legislature in the interests of the international court of peace Monday, John Hays Hammond, Washington, chairman of the world court committee, declared that publicity is what is needed in international affairs. Mr. Hammond said: "Publicity, we know now, would have prevented the European war. That is evidenced by Germany's admission that the line-up of powers was far different from what she expected."

Dr. John Wesley Hill, president of the International Peace Forum, said armaments were no insurance of peace and urged the establishment of an international court of judicial settlement, with an international navy, if necessary, to enforce its decrees.

U.S. MILITARISM WARNING ISSUED BY PEACE UNION

Members of Massachusetts Legislature Receive Communication From Church Organization in New York Urging Peace

Many members of the Massachusetts Legislature, where there are pending numerous measures relating to the military condition of the state, have received a communication from the church peace union of New York warning against allowing the nation to be "betrayed" by any reaction, hysteria or false fear into a system of "militarism and armed peace," which is held largely responsible for the European conflict. The author of the communication is Edwin D. Mead of Boston, the publisher and peace leader.

Referring to the work of the European statesmen who are striving for a righteous peace, the communication says: "While the best thinkers and best statesmen there are aiming to make the war itself issue in the overthrow of the whole system of militarism and armed peace, let us, above all men, hold up their hands."

Seeks to Lead the World

"Let us bravely lead the world toward the supplanting of rival national armies and navies by an international police; let us labor to extend the prevalence and scope of international arbitration, mediation and commissions of inquiry; and let us, fixing our minds upon the positive policies which promise a better order, cooperate with the peace workers of the whole world to secure for the next Hague conference the broadest and most advanced program and to make that official congress of the nations a truer and more potent parliament of man, surely and steadily developing a peaceful and united world."

"This is not simply international politics; it is the concern of all who profess that God's will should be done on earth as it is in heaven."

Declaring that the true defenses of nations are "not dynamite and dreadnoughts but justice and cooperation," this message from the Church Peace Union to the Massachusetts legislators goes on to say:

"Friendship and forbearance are not only nobler but stronger than defiance and vengeance. The influence of religion and the churches especially should be exerted in the promotion, through the most generous use of national resources, of the broadest and most far-reaching policies which inspire confidence and love rather than the present exhausting policies which inspire fear and prove no real or reliable defense, as the voice of true religion has ever proclaimed."

World Learning at Great Cost

"The world is learning at frightful cost what yoke is hardest and what burden heaviest, and in what consist the true shield and buckler of states; and when that lesson is more fully learned, peace budgets will grow large and war budgets small, and secretaries of peace will be multiplied and magnified in every cabinet, where today the war function still holds such portentous place. There are safety and salvation for the nation and for the family of nations only when spiritual forces become sovereign and material things are made to serve instead of to master men."

"War is an anachronism in this twentieth century, unworthy of the civilization which we have actually achieved; and the common sense of men demands the immediate supplanting of the arbitrament of the sword by the arbitrament of reason."

New York Is Called

the Greatest Center of Peace Work in Country

Edwin D. Mead of the World Peace Foundation, who has just returned from New York, where he was in conference with leading peace workers upon plans for activities in the present crisis, spoke with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday upon various aspects of the peace work in New York. "New York," he said, "is today the greatest center of the peace movement in this country—indeed one may say that it is the most influential center in the world."

This is the more significant as we remember that New York was the place where the first peace society of the world was organized just 100 years ago in 1815. The general headquarters of the Carnegie Peace Endowment are in Washington; but a large part of the actual work of this greatest of the world's peace endowments is carried on in New York.

Demands for Pamphlets

"The demands for the Conciliation Association monthly pamphlets has increased so greatly since the war began that the regular issue is more than 7000 larger than six months ago, reaching now fully 80,000."

Elihu Root, the president of the Carnegie Peace Endowment, is of course a citizen of New York; and after his retirement from the Senate on March 4 he will probably give far more personal attention to the endowment's work than has hitherto been possible. New York, moreover, is Mr. Carnegie's own home; and Mr. Carnegie not only gives money for the peace interests with unexampled liberality, but gives himself and his days and nights to the cause with untiring devotion.

"The Church Peace Union, which Mr. Carnegie founded a year ago and endowed with \$2,000,000, also has its headquarters in New York. Mr. Carnegie, moreover, is the president of the New

Here Are a Few of the Details of Our Great Annual February Furniture Sale

A Companion Sale to the One Held in August—
By Far the Greatest Value-Giving and
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Reductions of From 25% to 40%

We have planned this February Sale to excel in both scope and economies any previous similar sale. The assortments are larger, the selections better and the savings greater than we have ever before planned.

This triple advantage will be particularly attractive at this time when a dollar must needs have unusual purchasing power.

There Are Many Choice Pieces Left From the Great Sale of the
BOSTON STOCK OF S. KARPEN & BROS. which we placed on sale recently.

High-Grade Refrigerators

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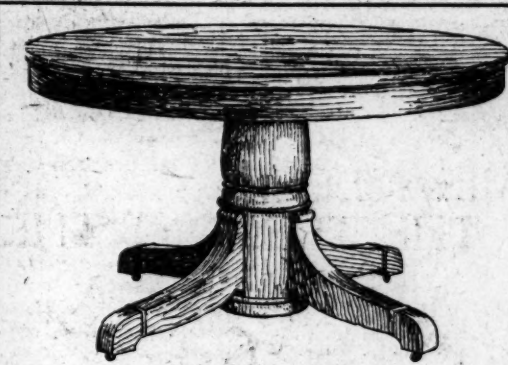
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25% to 33 1/3%

It will pay you to buy your refrigerator now. These refrigerators are made by the Leonard Cleanable Refrigerator Company—makers of the famous one-piece porcelain refrigerator "that cleans like a china dish."

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Sales of
MATTRESSES
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BED SPRINGS



A Specimen Offer:
DINING TABLE

Solid mahogany, 54-inch oil-finished top.
February Sale Price.....\$39.50



A Specimen Offer:
SHERATON SIDEBOARD

Of richly veined mahogany, 66 inches wide.
98.00 value, at.....\$65.00

Furniture Building, Corner Avon, Chauncy and Bedford Streets

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Our entire
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ANTIQUES
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REPORT OF VILLA'S ACTION IN TAKING RULE IS CONFIRMED

Word Received by Carranza Agency at Washington Indicates the Capture of Monterey

WASHINGTON—Official reports to the state department Monday from George Carothers, American agent with General Villa, and by Enrique C. Lorente, his representative here, confirm the report of General Villa's proclamation of his assumption of "executive power" in Mexico.

General Villa announced that his action had been "rendered necessary by reason of the temporary inability of the sovereign convention to communicate freely with the northern states of the republic."

The Carranza agency here made public the following telegram from General Carranza:

"It is false that any friction exists between the diplomatic corps and the first chief." This referred to the Angel del Caso incident. The agency also gave out the following telegram from Laredo: "Reported here that Monterey has been taken by Constitutional forces. No details of the fight. The fall of Monterey has been expected for several days and the fact that telegraphic communication between El Paso and Monterey has been suspended tends to confirm the report that Monterey had been captured."

According to the department's advice, the Carranza administration is shipping its own supplies out of the city and articles of prime necessity are daily getting scarcer.

PART OF DACIA CREW REFUSES TO SAIL WITH SHIP

NORFOLK, Va.—Sixteen members of the crew of the American steamer Dacia, bound for Bremen with a cargo of cotton, refused at this port Monday to

sail with the ship. The men insisted on being paid off and appeared before the United States shipping commissioner.

They said they did not want to sail with the Dacia and the commissioner ordered Captain McDonald, the Dacia's master, to give them their wages. Only one of the 16 men, W. R. Carmichael, a fireman, said he would not sail with the ship because he believes she would be captured.

Captain McDonald says he will put negroes in the places of those who left the ship, and, if necessary, he will ship an entire new crew of negroes. The Dacia completed coaling, left her pier at Lambert's Point and anchored in the stream.

LEAGUE TO LIMIT ARMAMENTS NOW READY FOR WORK

NEW YORK—Organization of the American League to Limit Armaments, with headquarters at 43 Cedar street, is completed and active work begun. The league aims to promote a national policy for the preservation of international law and order with least reliance upon force. No dues are asked and anyone sympathetic with this aim is eligible for membership.

There is a president and a council of not less than 15. In the latter body is invested the executive power. The president is Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and the secretary L. Hollingsworth Wood.

ARIZONA HOUSE PASSES MODIFIED ANTI-ALIEN BILL

PHOENIX, Ariz.—A substitute anti-alien labor bill, less drastic than the measure declared unconstitutional by the special federal court sitting at San Francisco recently, was passed by the House of the Arizona Legislature Monday by a vote of 20 to 11.

The bill provides, among other things, that all persons engaged in hazardous occupations must be able to read and write English.

Way to Disarm Is Told by Speaker

"The Way to Disarm" was the subject of an address last night by Hamilton Holt of New York before the Lowell Board of Trade. Mr. Holt will speak next Saturday at Mt. Holyoke College. He will then go to the middle West on a speaking trip.

Early Peace Plans Urged

Immediate calling together in conference of representatives of all neutral nations and keeping them within call until the close of the war, that united action may be taken whenever necessary to protect the interests of these countries, was recommended by Prof. Jay W. Hudson of the Massachusetts Peace Society at the peace conference of the World Peace Foundation yesterday afternoon.

This conference should also be discussing what the terms of permanent peace shall be and have ready a plan to submit to the world in a world conference as soon as the war is over, he said.

Buffalo Schools Having Classes in Peace Work

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Impetus has been given to the work of the teachers' training school branch of the American School Peace League by encouraging its members in forming branches in other schools in Buffalo by Superintendent Henry P. Emerson, an active advocate of world peace.

Under the direction of the principal of the training school, Byron H. Heath, the teachers have made themselves familiar with the peace movement in general and with the special activities of the American School Peace League before attempting to present the subject to prospective branches. As a rule the students select the schools from which they were graduated and give advanced classes short talks on the peace movement.

Economic League to Study Peace

"World Peace" has been chosen as the subject for consideration for this year by the vote of the members of the National Economic League. More than 60

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Charming Annual Flowering Vines to Choose From

One of the most interesting peculiarities of vines is the method each species adopts in order to reach its goal. Some species, like the bean and the morning glory, twist in the opposite direction from that taken by the hands of a watch in revolving; others, like the hop vine, twist clockwise. Then there are vines which pull themselves up by means of tendrils at the tips of the leaves. The garden pea is a good illustration of this.

Few people seem to realize that there is a very large list of annual climbing vines, and few appreciate what a help vine can be, first in beautifying the home grounds, and, second, in concealing objects that are unsightly. In the list which follows are mentioned only species of the simplest culture, species that the tyro may attempt to grow with assured success. They will all thrive in any well-drained, moderately rich garden ground without special care.

If a vote for the whole country were to be taken probably the morning glory would be the winner as the most popular vine. Its sister, the moon flower, while not nearly so popular, is widely grown. The morning glory enlivens the early part of the day with its blue, pink or white trumpet-shaped flowers, "the murmurous home of innumerable bees;" the moon flower opens in the evening and fills the night with exquisite fragrance during July and August. One interesting feature of the moon flower is that it opens its blossoms so quickly that the movement can be detected and timed. Both of these species produce a wealth of blossoms and their foliage is excellent for making shade for a porch or a screen. For best results the seeds should be filed or nicked and then soaked in water for a day before being planted. This will hasten germination.

Beans That Climb

Among the beans there are several very attractive climbers. Doubtless the most gorgeous is the scarlet runner, a thoroughly reliable old-fashioned climber which yields a profusion of brilliant scarlet flowers in spikes, followed by long green pods, with large plump black and purple beans, which, contrary to popular belief, are excellent to eat. This species has also a white flowering variety, known as the Dutch case-knife bean. A popular name for the scarlet runner is Painted Lady. In good soil these beans will grow 18 or 20 feet, but a larger number of flowers and therefore more beans can be secured by nipping the tips of the vines when about 10 feet high. A continuous succession of blossoms may be expected from July on.

A near relative of the Indian runner is the hyacinth bean, which in the same kind of situation and soil will produce immense quantities of reddish violet pea-like blossoms for a month or more during midsummer. Often the vine grows 15 or more feet when not crowded. Best results can be secured by setting the plants a foot apart and allowing the vines to climb on strings or poultry netting. The pretty flowers are followed by very decorative large clusters of wide, flat, glistening seed pods.

Rapid Grower

The cathedral bells, cup-and-saucer vine, or as it is better known, Cobaea scandens, is one of the most rapid climbing vines we have. Preferably the plants should not be set as close as six inches, though this is the usual distance; much better results can be secured if they are planted eight or nine inches apart. The flowers which individually look like very ornamental cups resting in as ornamental saucers, are at first green or yellowish white, but as they grow older turn violet colored, so that after the first flowers have appeared there will always be several tints of blossoms on a vine at a time. Under normal conditions the blossoms will be an inch and a half across and as they are on rather long stems which stand out well from the plant they make a very striking array when in the height of their season, which often lasts six weeks or two months.

One of the most useful climbers for

covering bushes is the Allegheny vine, which grows 10 to 15 feet in height. For a month or more there will be a constant succession of delicate pinkish flowers borne in sprays.

Wild Cucumber and Cousin

Another vine useful for the same kind of position is the wild cucumber. All that is necessary with this plant is to sow a few seeds where the vines are desired and the vines will take care of themselves. In late summer there will be a riot of white blossoms all over the bushes where the vines are growing.

A vine comparatively new to America, and a cousin of the wild cucumber is the calabash gourd. This species will grow anywhere and produce large, handsome flowers, followed by curiously shaped gourds in the autumn.

The canary bird vine produces an abundance of pretty, handsomely

fringed bright canary yellow blossoms from among the delicate green foliage.

Love-in-a-puff, or balloon vine, should be in every garden where there are children. This interesting and familiar old favorite bears pretty but small whitish flowers for four to six weeks. The flowers are then followed by large puffed up seed pods, which contain hard round black seeds. The children like to play with the nodding, dangling pods.

The cypress vine is an excellent subject and often grown 15 feet high and yields a wealth of pretty scarlet and also white starry tube shaped flowers for four to six weeks.

The climbing nasturtium is well known. Often specimens will reach 10 feet and produce a mass of red or yellow blossoms for two months. Scarcely any other climber produces flowers so popular for bouquets and table decoration. All parts of this vine are edible.

GOWN WITH DOUBLE-BREADED VEST

The blouse that gives the vest effect is one of the smartest of the late winter. Unquestionably this feature will be carried into the spring, therefore, this gown is available both for the present and for the future. The skirt is



3 3/4 yards 44 inches wide, with 1 yard 27 for vest, collar and cuffs.

The pattern \$8483 is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure, and can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Bordered Goods

Bordered goods are among the spring novelties. Unlike the bordered goods that have been in favor other seasons, the most interesting of the new goods will have the border not woven in but of a different material. This furnishes another opportunity for embroidery, for the contrasting fabric will be joined to the other material by means of fancy stitches. Such bordered fabrics have been used by some of the designers in the new models and it is thought that they will be well accepted by the general public.

Money in Initials

A young woman who lives in a town of 5000 people makes an income sufficient for her needs and a little more by embroidering initials and monograms in household linens. For the former she charges 10 cents, for the latter 25 cents. Her work is perfectly done, says Mothers Magazine, and the speed with which she is able to do it has made her occupation profitable.

To Reheat Rolls

Roll either the cold rolls or biscuits in wet paper, lay in a pan and let them remain in a hot oven until the paper scorches. They will then taste as if freshly baked.—Hollands.

THINGS KEPT COOL IN WINDOW BOX

Much of the expense of using a refrigerator can be omitted by having a box outside of the window. The handy man about the house, or even the handy woman who can use a hammer, can fix up a box outside of the pantry window that will save many dollars through the fall, winter and spring of the year. A box from the grocery store long enough to reach across the window, or two side by side if the window is a wide one, and deep enough to hold a small jar of butter, or a covered vegetable dish, will answer every purpose of a refrigerator.

The boxes should fit as snugly to

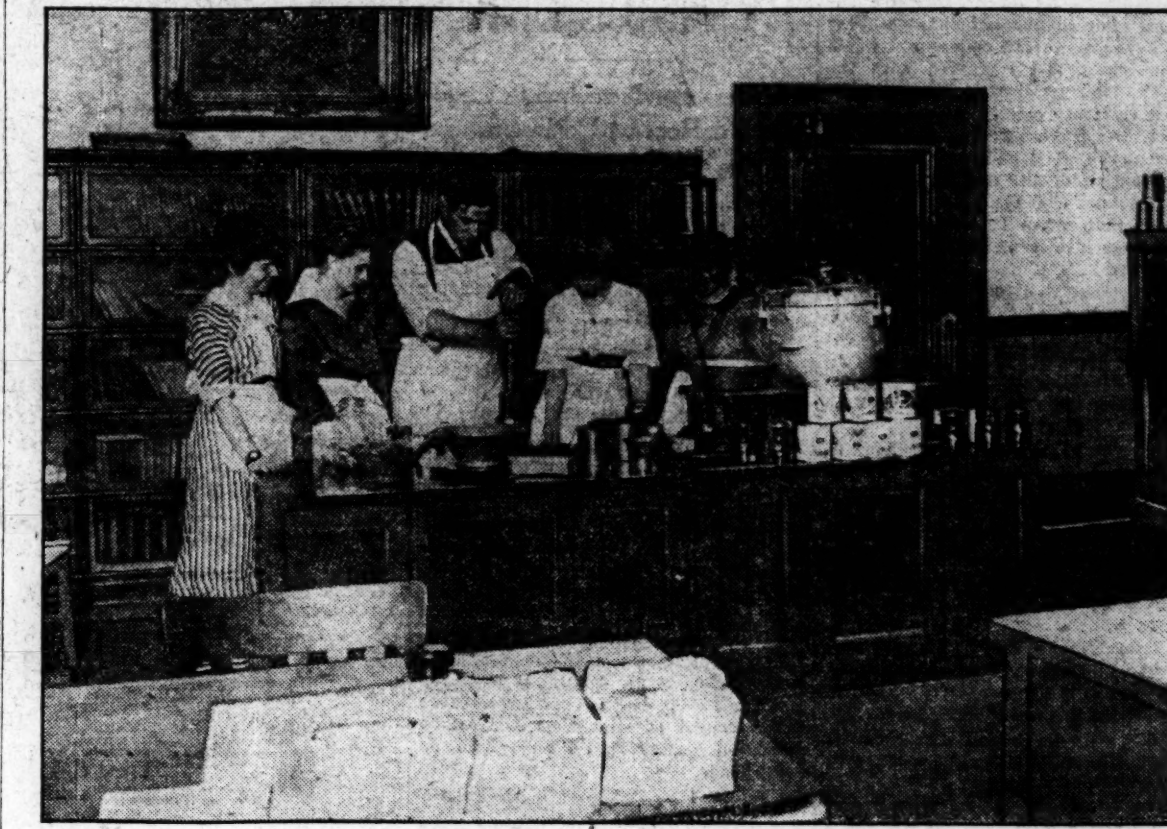
the casing as possible, to keep out the dust or particles that would drift into it if there was much open space. One box used in this way had a shelf which gave double the amount of room and enabled the housewife to keep her meat, butter, lard, milk and in some seasons of the year the vegetables, cool with no expense. The box should be fastened very securely; not only resting on the sill, but hooked to the casing near the top of the box or a chain fastened around the box and hooked to the casing.

IDEAS ARE WELCOMED BY EMPLOYERS

That employers recognize the helpfulness to business that new ideas offered by employees may be to them is evidenced by the requests given out for them by many of the large firms and the prizes awarded for all accepted. If one can present any new way for improving the system, a method for simplifying accounts, and doing any work more expeditiously, a means for detecting and eliminating errors, increasing the business, sales or whatever the method of bringing financial returns, it is considered of great advantage to the concern.

This plan of requesting new ideas from the employees is rapidly gaining in favor. At one time there was not the confidence placed in the judgment of the workers that there is today. It is coming to be recognized that the one who meets the customers, in buying and selling, or the one who is in the midst of the operations often has a better opportunity for working out some improvement than the one who is in an office where he cannot get so closely in touch with the details. In the papers published by the employees of large establishments it is becoming more and more frequent to see requests from the management for assistance in this way with an offer for payment. This is an inducement frequently for an employee to make a greater effort to be alert to every helpful change that could be made and oftentimes not only calls the subject to his attention but lets him know that ideas from him would be welcomed.

In some concerns the custom is to offer the prize, and when it is discovered that an employee makes the effort to win it, showing an interest in the work, and also his ability, he frequently receives the prize and when the improvement has been proved advantageous to the firm he is surprised by a substantial raise in salary. This plan is considered an equal division of the gain, for if the firm profits through the employees the latter should receive in proportion. This method of reimbursing the workers for what is sup-



Home Canning as Done by New Cold-Pack Method

The open-boiler and closed-boiler methods of canning tomatoes were described in yesterday's Christian Science Monitor. Today cold-pack canning is taken up. This process is simply the packing of the raw product in the glass jar, or other container, before sterilization; and does not mean the keeping of the product in an uncooked state. Blanching is necessary in connection with the canning of some products. By "blanching" is meant to boil quickly in water by placing the vegetables in a cloth bag, which is to be lowered entirely under water. This is done in order to eliminate acids and bitter substances from the fruit or vegetables. Peas, beans, etc., should be blanched 3 minutes; corn on cob 5 to 15 minutes; pumpkin, squash, mangoes about 3 minutes; okra, cabbage, sweet potatoes, 3 minutes; asparagus, spinach, kale, etc., 3 to 5 minutes; rhubarb, beet tops, etc., 1 to 3 minutes. Blanch or scald beets, carrots, turnips, etc., 4 minutes; scald tomatoes, plums, pears, etc., 1 to 2 minutes. Cook greens, cabbage, chard, from 10 to 15 minutes before packing to reduce bulk.

The reasons for scalding are to remove skins without loss of pulp, to eliminate objectionable acids and to arrest flow of coloring matter.

Other terms used in canning are explained as follows:

Exhausting (sometimes called "par-boiling")—To boil fruit or vegetables for a few minutes in order to drive out of the fruit and container all gases and surplus air and permit expansion before sealing the venthole. Exhausting causes most fruit to shrink, but swells corn and some vegetables.

Sterilizing—To boil fruit or vegetables for a certain period after the container has been completely sealed. This is sometimes called "processing" or "boiling."

Tinning the steel—To put the hot steel used for capping cans in sal ammoniac and solder, turning the steel several times until smooth and bright, and then dipping it in soldering "flux."

Capping—Soldering the little solder hemmed tops on the cans with the capping steel.

Tipping—Closing or sealing the little air hole or vent in the center of the tin cap, just between the exhaust and sterilizing periods.

Flux—Soldering flux is prepared by adding to muriatic acid as much zinc as will be dissolved, and then adding water equal in amount to the acid. This fluid is used to clean steel and for wiping all surfaces to be soldered. By the addition of zinc to the acid, zinc chloride is formed, and this when applied to the tin adds a coating of zinc, to which the solder will readily adhere. The flux should be applied carefully and none of it allowed to get inside of the can. The solder will not adhere to tin without this flux or a similar substitute, such as rosin.

The cold dip is given to separate skin and hardened pulp, to set color bodies and to render packing easier.

Here is the program for canning tomatoes at home, as laid down in Farmers' Bulletin 521, to be had free on application to the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

- (1) Prepare the canning outfit, tables, fruit, water, fuel, salt, sugar, utensils, etc., ready for use.
- (2) Scald the tin containers and fruit jars and start the work of heating and tinning the capping steels.
- (3) Scald the tomatoes in boiling water and remove skins and cores. Remove the skins at once. The scalding process is important and should be rapid,

thorough and complete. Chill in cold water.

(4) Fill the cans or jars to within one fourth inch of the top; add tomato juice (not water) and salt and then solder the caps on the cans in trays and allow them to drain through the ventholes.

(5) Exhaust the cans in boiling water 5 to 8 minutes, according to the condition of the fruit.

(6) Remove the cans and finish the capping by closing the ventholes in the tin cap.

(7) Return the cans to the boiler and sterilize or process for 15 to 30 minutes, according to the condition of the fruit and the kind of canner used.

(8) Remove the cans. Inspect them carefully to see whether all are air tight. Let cool and then label.

The illustration shows a demonstrator of the department of agriculture instructing local club leaders in the art of canning.

Tomorrow The Christian Science Monitor will print a number of recipes for canning vegetables and fruit by the cold pack method.

Outing Hat for Spring

A fine white Milan hat with a turned-up brim is so flexible that it may be adjusted at the tilt most becoming to the individual wearer. The only trimming of the hat is a narrow white velvet band around its crown. Such a hat is valuable for sports wear.—Kansas City Star.

Fashions That Are Most Favored at Palm Beach

Among the prominent styles seen at Palm Beach are taffeta, tulle, satin, lace, jet and silver trimmings, white, cotton gabardines, and black in profusion. Black tulle over satin, black tulle and lace, black and white lace gowns, black tulle and jet all are worn for evening gowns. Dealers watch closely the success of the different fashions that are launched at this winter resort as an index to what will prevail for the spring. If a style is accepted by the visitors, they feel reasonably sure that it will receive favor from others when it is placed on the market, and the styles favored at Palm Beach are therefore a guide to them to assist them in their buying.

Cooking Recipes

TARTS

Line patty pans with a nice piecrust made of a pint of flour, two thirds of a cup of lard made smooth in the flour, a little salt and enough water to permit of rolling it out, but have the dough as dry as it can be and hold together. Fill with chopped apples, seasoned as for pie, sliced or canned peaches, berries of any kind or mince-meat, and bake. Just before serving, cover each tart with whipped cream and place a lump of jelly on the top of each. These may be made with a top crust if desired without the whipped cream. They are also nice if the shells are baked then filled with lemon jelly, with a frosting of the whites of eggs with confectioner's sugar for the top.

STUFFED APPLES

Scoop the inside out of apples after removing the core, put through the meat grinder until it is very fine like pulp, mix with nut meats and mayonnaise. Place the shells on a platter, fill with this paste and place a spoonful of whipped cream and a candied cherry on each.



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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

The Paper Mulberry

The making of paper from the bark of the kozo shrub, or paper mulberry, is one of the oldest industries in Japan, says Popular Mechanics. The process of making this, the "hashikirazu" paper, is simple in the extreme, but results in a high grade of paper having remarkable strength in the direction of the fiber. The bark is first cut into lengths of two or three feet, and is boiled in a caldron until the coarse parts of the bark can be removed. The remaining fiber is then beaten to a pulp in a mortar while it is mixed with juice from hollyhock roots. The pulp is next put into a box having a sieve bottom made of bamboo, and all the water is drained off, after which it is spread over a board to the thickness of paper and left to dry and harden. The side next to the board has the smoother surface and becomes the face of the paper. This paper can be used for a great variety of purposes, the latest being that of making paper boats.

Dog Places Signal Lamps

A dog known as "Old Shep," belonging in Silver Grove, Ky., can be seen each night, when the Ohio river is at a normal stage, placing the government signal lamps on the ends of the various dikes in that vicinity. His master is employed by the government to take care of these signals, and every evening at sundown he stands on the bank while

his valuable dog picks up lantern after lantern in his mouth and places it in position. As may be inferred, "Old Shep" is a great favorite with steamboat men all along the Ohio.—Our Dumb Animals

Daily Puzzle

Answer to preceding puzzle—Liverpool.



What kind of fur?

HEINZ Spaghetti

COOKED READY TO SERVE

Spaghetti is good the way the Italians make it—but it is even better the way Heinz makes it. A celebrated Italian chef supplied the recipe. It is ready-cooked. It has both tomato sauce and cheese in it. To heat it put the can in boiling water 15 minutes before serving. Many people like it cold.

ONE OF THE 57

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Cooperation of College With Fraternities a Success

Northwestern University's Democratic Quadrangle Plan Works Out Satisfyingly to Faculty, Students and Alumni—Greek Letter Societies Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—Taking the college fraternity under its wing, Northwestern University has supervised the expenditure of \$500,000 on a quadrangle of fraternity houses and non-fraternity dormitories. The land given for all the buildings and the non-fraternity dormitories has been paid for out of the university treasury. The fraternity houses which are mingled with the dormitories were built by the Greek letter men on credit which the university helped them to secure. The title remains with the institution.

A truer college democracy is what the university hopes to achieve by this new unique system, and it is achieving it, it is said. Better scholarship and a decrease in student expense are resulting. Dr. Abram W. Harris, president of the university, is much pleased with the outcome so far.

Students Pleased

The students, boasting of quarters that are not to be surpassed and generally hardly to be touched by men in or out of the college fraternity, are themselves delighted. The quadrangle has just completed its first year's successful trial. Credit for the plan and its development lies with President Harris.

At Evanston President Harris sought to develop the established organizations for the advantage of the students. His idea worked out so well that some of the fraternities that balked at first are now asking plans for houses on the campus.

The situation which led President Harris to the campus quadrangle plan and some of the advantages he foresees which have not yet had time for their realization, were outlined by Dr. Harris to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor as follows:

"When I came to Northwestern University I found a number of national fraternities and some local clubs of strength. Most of them were paying rent and were scattered all over Evanston. It is hard to get a dwelling house for fraternity purposes and so rentals are high.

"None of the chapters at Northwestern owned their own homes. That made the quadrangle project much easier. If they had owned their own houses I do not know what we would have done. Paying high rents, the boys found their expenses correspondingly high and many were forced to drop out of school.

"This state of affairs was aggravated by the smallness of the chapters. Twelve to 15 was deemed the right size, for the feeling was that the student body did not contain any more of these select and remarkable persons foreordained to wear the fraternity pin. And finally there was too much society. Dances were altogether too frequent and social times were occupying the boys and girls almost to the exclusion of everything else.

President Harris Talks

"Now it seems to me that wherever people are thrown together, some will naturally gravitate toward each other. You find it so everywhere, even in the churches. There the ushers or the Sunday school teachers will form a little group. And in college the boys and the girls naturally flock together. If they don't do it in fraternities they will band in some other organization.

"The fraternities were imbedded at Northwestern University and so it seemed best to use them for good purposes with their national organization and ideals rather than to try to do away with them, the possibility of which I doubt, or to ignore them, and by the condition of things I have just sketched, that was just what we did not want to do.

"My solution was simply a quadrangle of fraternity houses adjoining non-fraternity dormitories, where all of the men of the institution would live side by side under the same circumstances. The fraternity men now have no better quarters than the non-fraternity men. In fact, I like the arrangement of the non-fraternity dormitories better than that of the houses in some respects.

"Thus thrown together the men must get to know each other and the fact that none lived in supposedly better quarters than the rest would further tend to eliminate snobishness.

Expense Reduced

"Expense has been considerably cut down by the quadrangles, one of which is complete and two others started. The social life of the students has been reduced to normal proportions and their studies have shown improvement."

The average cost of room, board and dress is not much more than \$1 a day. Despite the easier financial road to travel through college and the broader one of a truer democracy, President Harris had a struggle to secure adoption of his plans. Conservatism is one of the characteristics of most national college fraternities. Dr. Harris waged a campaign of education with students, faculty and trustees, and after four years finally won.

"We rented the land of the fraternities at a nominal figure for their houses," continued President Harris, "and we enabled them to get credit to put them up, but we did make it perfectly plain that the fee should always remain with us. We must take no chances with the ultimate possession of the property or its nominal control in the present.

"Plans were drawn for the entire quadrangle by the college architect. These were revised by one or two of the fra-

ternities but the general expense remained the same.

"The furnishings of the fraternity houses were paid for directly by each chapter out of its own funds, and this necessity held them all to about the same level. The university took care to see that non-fraternity divisions were furnished on the same scale. The fraternity houses have larger lounging rooms but I do not believe they are superior in their quality.

"Thus, by planting the fraternities each in a permanent home of the same grade as the others, Northwestern University has eliminated a drain on finances which Greek letter societies are too frequently subjected to. They are forever tearing down their barns and building new ones, striving to excel in their exteriors. Men in college and out are called on to bear the burden and it is often large. Here we have put the fraternity on a footing where the lad without large means can join and not feel out of place.

"Another feature tending toward democracy is the enlargement of chapters which has resulted. The boys have broadened out in learning that after all the student body has had in it material for chapters of 30 and 35.

"One decided advantage of this increase in numbers, aside from letting in more men on the good things, is that it insures always a fair delegation of seniors to guide and to help the younger men. It is seldom the case in a very small chapter that the senior delegation is large. If it is, some future senior delegation is proportionately small and not infrequently a chapter will have no seniors at all because of the inevitable dropping out of college of a good percentage of the men.

"This deprives the freshmen and the sophomores of the fraternity of the influence of the men who are nearing the close of their college career—one of the most helpful influences, it can be, in college life. Larger chapters mean seniors at least and frequently a good many.

Discipline Improved

"For a number of years our deans tried dealing directly with the underclassmen. The results were not always exactly what they desired. Nowadays when they wish to see improvement in a freshman or a sophomore, they take the matter up with a senior in his fraternity. The senior then takes it up with the underclassman. The deans tell me they have yet to find one case where this plan has not worked.

"The non-fraternity divisions have greatly interested us. Each has been given a name and has its own individuality. We hope that each will develop into a little social circle of its own like the fraternity adjoining, so that it will work out that every man in college is a fraternity man.

"One of the pleasant things about the fraternity house is that it always provides its graduate with a home when returning to college. And if it is the same house that he lived in while in college, his return will be the more welcome. The fixed abode of the fraternities at Northwestern preserves this feature of college life and some of the fraternities have set apart a handsomely furnished room for the exclusive use of their alumni coming back to stay over night.

"The other side of the picture is the non-fraternity man revisiting the old college with nobody to welcome him but a few professors. By building up a community feeling in the dormitory halls we hope to eliminate this sad experience and we hope this spirit will so develop in the non-fraternity groups that in time each one of them will have its own alumni room. This is carrying out our desire to make the whole college brothers of some kind."

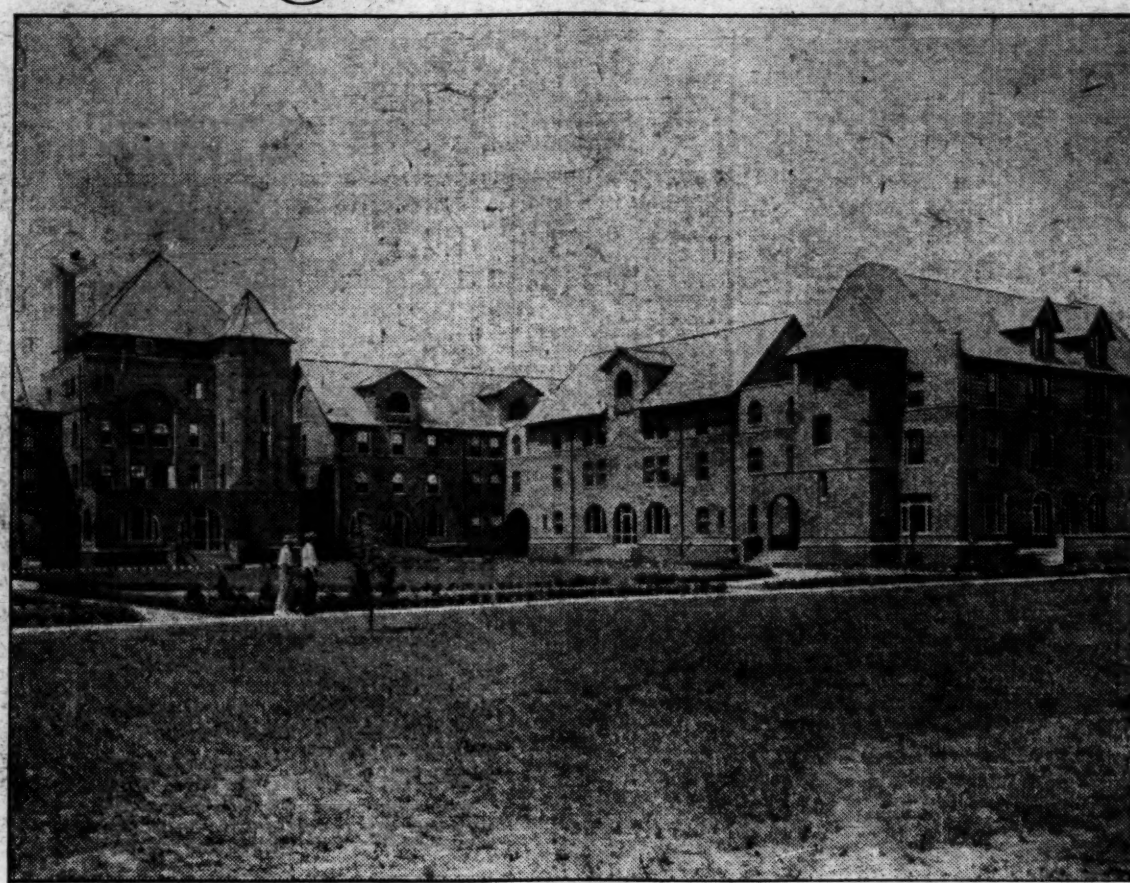
Plan of Building

The quadrangles are situated on college ground overlooking Lake Michigan. The buildings are of brick and the style Florentine. In the center of each quadrangle is a sunken grass court, in front of it a long bed of shrubbery.

The arrangement of the quadrangles starting from north to south is this: Phi Kappa Psi house, on one incomplete quadrangle, Phi Sigma Chi on the completed quadrangle's north wing, two non-fraternity dormitories forming the angle, Beta Theta Pi in the center, another angle of two non-fraternity dormitories, Delta Upsilon completing the second quadrangle; Delta Tau Delta starting the third quadrangle, a big space for the erection of two non-fraternity dormitories when needed, Scribblers' house, a local club in the same position in this quadrangle as the Beta house in the first, two more spaces for non-fraternity halls, and Sigma Alpha Epsilon house completing the fraternity representation in the third quadrangle. The plans call for six quadrangles, forming one great quadrangle.

Financing through university aid, it should be noted, has removed one of the hardships that frequently attend college men and alumni when they go about building or buying unaided. The burden is too apt to fall upon the men of the past and present while the fraternity men of the future, the real beneficiaries, are frequently left debt free or else, at it does sometimes happen, with an insupportable debt resulting from the over enthusiasm of the builders gone before.

At Northwestern University the debt the fraternities have incurred can be handled at their leisure, and this per-



Northwestern University quadrangle, with fraternity and non-fraternity men as neighbors

mits its payment to fall on those who deserve to bear it.

Phi Kappa Psi, for instance, is levying a tax of \$100 on each freshman initiated. The new member pledges himself to pay half of this sum in his four years' course, a little over \$1 a month, and the remaining \$50 whenever he gets around to it after graduation. As 10 to 14 freshmen are taken in every fall, that means a substantial paying off of the debt by the very men for whom it was incurred.

These advantages, of course, are breaking down the obstacles that led some of the societies to stay out at the start. Sigma Nu and Wranglers, a local, now want to come in. Phi Kappa Sigma and Phi Delta Theta are still out, chiefly because of leases or property holdings in Evanston.

One House Described

A trip through one of the fraternity houses is somewhat of a revelation to one acquainted with the run of chapter houses. With its five stories, the Beta Theta Pi house dominates the completed quadrangle. Its first floor is half given over to a big social room, splendidly furnished with imported rugs, grand piano, concealed lighting, heavy furniture. Adjoining is the dining room, tastefully set off with nicely appointed tables. The floors above are occupied by bed rooms, study rooms, a library, a dormitory and on the top the lodge room.

Different arrangements prevail in the Phi Kappa Psi house. Here the entire first floor has been devoted to a spacious lounging room and a tasteful reception room. In front of a brick fireplace a heavy oak and leather davenport 12 feet long leans its massive back against an equally lengthy table for magazines. In the corner is a grand piano. Near it, a tall standing lamp with cerise shade. About, heavy chairs, and big circular windows covered at the rounding spaces with tapestry-like cloth.

Cerise shades on the wall lights round out the elaborate, yet comfortable effect. The reception room adjoining, designed principally for patronesses at dances, is in ivory and blue with carved furniture, a mixture of Italian renaissance and Elizabethan of the period just before Chippendale. A winding stairs descends to the dining room with its heavy tiled floor and paneled oak walls with rustic lighting.

In building the fraternity houses and the dormitories, President Harris insisted that the rooms be made small. "If they are large they provide a place to congregate," explained Dr. Harris. "We have taken care of that social need by providing a large lounging room in each of the non-fraternity dormitories and in each of the fraternity houses. But the study rooms we have wanted kept for study."

"In the non-fraternity dormitories you will notice two chairs in each room—one a straight chair and the other an easy chair. If a man's chum wants to come in and work with him he can do it. If a third drops in he has to stand up or sit on the bed, and if more come in they won't be very comfortable."

Fraternity jewelers, those much traveled men who visit nearly every house in nearly every institution, are perhaps the best versed on appearances. Many of them say the Northwestern quadrangles lead the country for looks and comfort. As regards finances, the Northwestern men declare themselves perfectly satisfied. As regards democracy, President Harris repeats, the quadrangles are making for progress.

Criticism of Greek Letter

Societies Has Stirred to Better Work Official Says

Aroused by attacks, college Greek letter fraternities are now undergoing a period of overhauling. Their leaders have realized that their organizations are neglecting many of the opportunities lying at hand to help the college man.

Some idea of what one of the oldest and largest of the Greek letter societies is doing to better itself was given a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor by the president of the Alpha

Delta Phi, Henry W. Austin of Oak Park, Ill.

The election of Mr. Austin was in itself an indication of this new feeling in the fraternity, for he is not a national figure as most fraternity presidents have been, but was given the honor of the presidency in recognition of his constructive work for his society.

"There is no question that there is a new spirit in the college fraternities of today," Mr. Austin said, "and likewise there is no doubt that it has largely resulted from the attacks made on them. They have not had the influence they should have had, they certainly have failed to make the best they could. If they endeavor to be of genuine service and of the highest service to the college men, they are fulfilling their mission. Otherwise they are not doing."

"Fraternity men do not stand as high in scholarship as the non-fraternity men as a rule. For instance, I have before me figures from Leland Stanford University showing the average of fraternity men to be 2 per cent below that of the non-fraternity men. This, however, is easily explainable. The majority of the Greek letter men are those who are well-to-do and go to college without expecting to make a big show in scholarship. They enter to some extent into the social life of the institutions and divide their time among the college activities."

"The non-fraternity men who can't afford to join, work hard on their studies. But as these lads who go into the fraternities would come to college anyway, the result would be no different without the fraternities. And if the Greek letter societies can help them, then the entire college is better off than without the societies."

Publish Ranking

"The University of Chicago and most of the prominent state institutions in the middle West with the exception of Wisconsin now make public the scholarship rankings of the fraternities. This is the best incentive to study that I know of. It stirs up a laudable rivalry among the boys in college and among the alumni. The alumni take great interest in watching how their chapter stands and the men in college are always

MANY APPOINTMENTS ARE MADE IN CONSULAR SERVICE

WASHINGTON—The President Monday nominated the following to be postmasters: W. T. Blackard, at Jackson, Tenn.; John E. Astin, at Bryan, Tex.

To be secretaries of embassy or legations of class three: Rutherford Bingham of District of Columbia, now in division of Latin-American affairs, department of state; William P. Cresson of Nevada, recently secretary of legation at Panama; Jordan Herbert Stabler of Maryland, now on detail as second secretary of embassy at London; Frederick A. Sterling of Texas, now second secretary of the legation at Peking.

To be secretary of embassy or legation of class four: Glenn Stewart of Pennsylvania, now second secretary of the legation at Havana.

To be consuls-general of class two: William H. Robertson, Virginia, now consul at Manchester; John H. Snodgrass, West Virginia, now consul-general at Moscow.

To be consuls-general of class three: John H. Bray of North Dakota, now consul-general at Sydney, Aus.

To be consuls-general of class four: Joseph I. Brittain, Ohio, now consul-general at Auckland, N. Z.; Leo J. Keene, Michigan, now consul-general at Buenos Aires.

To be consuls-general of class five: Maxwell Blake, Missouri, now consul-general at Tangiers; William Coffin, Kentucky, now consul-general at Budapest, Hungary; Philip C. Hanna, Iowa, now consul-general at Monterey, Nuevo Leon; Ernest L. Harris, Illinois, now consul-general at Stockholm; George Horton, Illinois, now consul-general at Smyrna; William C. Lovrie of Illinois, now consul-general at Lisbon; Alexander W. Weddell, Virginia, now consul-general at Athens; Alfred A. Winslow, Indiana,

anxious to please the men who have gone before.

"The chapter of my fraternity at the University of Chicago is generally within the first third of the fraternities, which is satisfactory. In California the chapter has occasionally stood at the top. The general rule is that the new chapters stand best in scholarship; the older ones have grown complacent and too self-satisfied.

"The California chapter of our fraternity has adopted what is the best plan for study that I know of. Two seniors and a junior plus the president of the chapter form a committee in charge of the underclassmen and their study about the house. During the week no freshman can leave the house without permission of the chairman of the committee or the president of the chapter. They can go to the college library but only on their honor that they will not go anywhere else.

"If returns from the faculty show an unsatisfactory record, the freshman falling down is compelled to stay in for study through the week-ends. If the work of a sophomore is not up to the mark he is simply told his duty and that admonition is generally sufficient. In some of the chapters study hours are rigorously observed.

"The fraternity must have the cooperation of the college in its work for the betterment of the men. Rankings of scholarship have proved most effective everywhere tried.

Quiet Necessary

"A library where quiet is absolutely preserved I believe to be a necessity in each house. A separate library has just been built in the Alpha Delta Phi house at Williams College, which it is hoped, will have its influence upon the standings of the boys in that chapter. The new Alpha Delta Phi house at Chicago has a sound-proof library, the legacy of the former owner, one of the professors. The rule of silence is invoked here also. In the past many of the fraternity houses have been occupied without any provision for quiet. None is properly equipped without some spot of seclusion for the man who wants to work.

Mr. Austin believes that the best means for the solution of fraternity

problems is the establishment of a trained traveling secretary of mature years and of the same high grade as many of the Y. M. C. A. traveling secretaries—a man of fine character who will be a leader and at the same time a mixer.

"My fraternity now has a traveling secretary, but our funds have been only sufficient to enable us to get men just out of college who cannot remain with us long at such small salary," continued Mr. Austin. "They do good work, however, visiting each chapter and studying conditions with the view of strengthening anything which is weak, staying longest at the chapters that are most in need of help.

"If we could pay as much as \$3000 a year and thereby get a man who would grow up in the work and remain in it so that his experience would yearly become more full and more mature, I believe we would have done the best thing possible for making the fraternities realize their possibilities.

"There is no question that their ideal-

ism helps the boys to aspire to better living; that many times lads are deterred from errors by thought for the honor of their fraternity like to the honor of their family; that friendships of fraternity brothers are inspiring and friendships with fraternity alumni frequently productive of business assistance, and likewise there is no doubt that not all of the opportunities have been grasped and that nearly every fraternity is awake to this and striving to become more useful."

Mr. Austin is chairman of the recently formed college fraternity reference bureau organized in Evanston, Ill., to gather information regarding fraternities. The bureau includes men's, women's and commercial fraternities. Mr. Austin, it might be noted, is one of the two Republicans elected to the Illinois state Senate, the contest over whose seats tied up the chamber for three weeks.

Mr. Austin's observation and study have made him unalterably opposed to the high school fraternity, which he considers "a very poor imitation of the real thing."

MINING COMPANY IN TASMANIA IS AFFECTED BY WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania—The position of the Magnet Silver Lead Mining Company, situated about 10 miles from Mt. Bischoff, is one of the many outcomes

of the war. The company was formed 24 years ago, during which time ore to the gross value of about \$722,000 has been won, and shareholders have contributed about \$25,000 in cash, making a total revenue of about \$747,000. Plant, freights and general expenditure have absorbed about \$300,000, and of the balance \$446,000 has been paid away in wages to employees, and \$22,000 in dividends to shareholders, or \$3000 less than they actually subscribed. These figures show that the Magnet Company has been a more advantageous institution to the miners than to the shareholders.

Now the company is placed in a position of having to work at a loss, or make a temporary deduction of 2s. per day in the rates of pay, and keep the mine going until prospects improve. The majority of the men are willing to accept the reduction, but the engine drivers and firemen state they are working under an award of the arbitration court which forbids them to accept anything less than the scale of wages awarded. They are, however, willing that the arbitration court should be asked to vary their award, and the minister of mines is acting as mediator in the matter, and pending the result of his efforts, work will be continued at the mine.

SAN FRANCISCO BRIGHTENS CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its San Francisco Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A final "clean-up" campaign, inaugurated by the Federation of Women's Clubs, and endorsed by Mayor Ralph for a beginning Feb. 6, aims to make the city cleaner, brighter and more beautiful in preparation for the opening of the Panama-Pacific international exposition.

Mayor Ralph, in his proclamation announcing the appointment of a special day for the inauguration of the campaign, said in part: "San Francisco has been called the exposition's main exhibit. Much has already been done to make it spick and span for the exposition period. Let us now use every possible effort to make the city cleaner, brighter and more beautiful than ever before. We are hosts to the world, and our house should be in order."

FOODSTUFF PLACED FIRST

QUINTMAN, Miss.—It is generally understood in this county that the farmers, in setting aside their lands for the crops of this year, are going to allot only a third of the 1914 acreage to cotton, says a special to the New Orleans Times-Picayune. The farmers are giving first thought to foodstuff crops and cotton has become a second consideration.

To be consul of class three: Frank W. Mahin, Iowa, recently consul at Amsterdam.

To be consul of class four: P. Merrill Griffith of Ohio, now consul at Pernambuco.

To be consuls of class five: Arminius T. Haberer of Missouri, now consul at St. Michael's, Azores; Michael J. Hendrick, New York, now consul at Christania; Calvin Milton Hitch, Georgia, now assistant chief of the Latin-American division, department of state.

To be consuls of class six: Marion Letcher, Georgia, now consul at Chihuahua; Chihuahua; Stuart K. Lupton, Tennessee, now consul general at Guatemala; Frederick Simpich, Washington, now vice consul at Nogales.

To be consuls of class seven: Clarence Carrigan, California, now consul at Grenoble; George C. Cole, West Virginia, now consul at Dawson, Yukon Territory; Henry C. A. Damm, Tennessee, now consul at Stettin, Prussia; Alfred W. Donegan, Alabama, now consul at Magdeburg, Prussia; Claude E. Guyant, Illinois, now vice-consul at Ensenada; Perry C. Hays, Montana, now consul at Zanzibar; William J. Yerby, Tennessee, now consul at Sierra Leone, West Africa.

To be consuls, class eight: Oscar S. Heizer, Iowa, now vice-consul at Constantinople; Theodore Jaekel, New York, now consul at Stavanger.

To be consuls of class nine: Thomas D. Davis, McAlester, Okla.; Maurice P. Dunlap, St. Paul, Minn.; John R. Siliman, Texas, now vice-consul at Saltillo.

INDIAN MERCHANTS FAVOR CUTTING OF CURRENCY NOTES

Government Plan to Stop Practise Meets With Disapproval From Bengal Chamber of Commerce

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—A popular method of remitting money to a distance in India is to cut currency notes in half and send the halves by separate enclosures. The government of India recently approached the chambers of commerce on the question as to whether this practise should not be stopped, or at least discouraged, on the ground that it lends itself to the commission of fraud.

The view expressed by the Bengal chamber of commerce on the proposal is as follows: "The committee of the chamber do not favor the proposal. The practise of dividing notes is, they believe, extensively resorted to for remittance purposes. In fact, it is, in many cases, the only economical method of remitting. Its discontinuance would certainly mean considerable expenditure to the local banks, for example; and Indian traders would be inconvenienced unless more reasonable insurance rates than those charged by the postoffice could be introduced. Indeed, the committee came to the conclusion that to discontinue the practise would be to impose a financial handicap on the internal trade of the country. They are not greatly impressed with the argument that its discontinuance is necessary because of the danger of fraud. This danger will, they believe, be diminished when used notes are no longer issued."

The local press sees, in the mere proposal of stopping the practise, another illustration of the extent to which the government of India has fallen out of touch with the commercial world since the removal of the capital to Delhi.

PATENT SECURED TO IMPROVE OLIVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its San Francisco Bureau

CORNING, Cal.—A process for eliminating the water-content of olives and extracting the tannic acid has been perfected and patented by a local olive grower, who has installed a large evaporator and treating vats for the preservation of olives by the new method. Treated by the evaporating process the olives are said to be practically non-perishable while losing none of their palatability or food value.

WATER MERGER APPROVED

TRENTON, N. J.—The state public utility commission recently granted its approval of the application to merge the Camden County Water Supply Company with the New Jersey Water Service Company, says a special to the Philadelphia Ledger. The consolidated concerns will be known as the New Jersey Water Service Company.

Filene's

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THURSDAY
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New Spring Waists

Prices are a third to a half under normal.

The savings are not more interesting than the waists themselves—all newly made for the occasion.

\$7.50 for Women's \$12.50 Lace Waists
\$5.00 for Women's \$8.75 and \$10 Waists
\$3.65 for Women's \$5.50 Crepe de Chine Waists
\$3.75 for Women's \$5.75 Crepe de Chine Waists
\$2.95 for Women's \$5.00 Waists
\$1.95 for Women's \$3.00 embroidered China Silk Waists
\$2.50 for Women's \$3.95 Lingerie Waists
\$1.95 for Women's \$3.00 Lingerie Waists
\$1.25 for Women's \$2.50 Lingerie Waists
95c for Women's \$1.50 and \$2.00 Lingerie Waists

(Fifth Floor)

\$1.00 for Misses' \$2.00 Lace Middies
\$1.95 for Misses' \$3.00 Tub-Silk Waists
95c for Misses' \$1.50 satin-striped Madras Waists
\$2.95 for Misses' \$5.00 Crepe de Chine Waists
\$3.75 for Misses' \$5.75 Crepe de Chine Waists
\$5.00 for Misses' \$7.50 Crepe de Chine Waists

(Fourth Floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

South and Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean

PERU AND ITALY FOUND USE FOR HAGUE COURT

Issue Between Peruvian Government and Italian Financiers of Lima Set Up a Precedent—Big Problems Can Be Solved

LIMA, Peru.—While the European situation is giving Peru much concern, the war virtually coming home to the west coast countries since it interferes with normal shipping in one way or another, there is a large element here that retains its confidence in arbitration as a factor for settling disputes of any kind whatever.

Although the issue was of a commercial nature, the case that brought Italy and Peru before the Hague Court of Arbitration is cited as instancing the value of that institution at the present day. Many ask whether it would not have been possible for the warring countries across the sea to have taken their differences to The Hague for adjudication instead of resorting to arms.

The Italy-Peru arbitration case is one of the most interesting of its kind, in that it showed the importance of any nation keeping its financial house in order. The Hague court rendered its decision in 1912, but the issues involved date back to 1875. In that year the firm of Jose Canavaro & Sons of this city, loaned the government of Peru at the latter's request, the sum of £77,000. The litigation and diplomatic correspondence that ensued, disposition finally being made by the Hague Court, are considered among the most complicated and yet interesting finance incidents that have arisen within the republic.

Money Not Forthcoming

Jose Canavaro & Sons made repeated requests of the Peruvian government for payment of the money due, but in vain. Not until Dec. 12, 1880, did the dictator, General Pierola, sign an order for the sum owed, to be paid on Dec. 23; but in the meantime internal and external difficulties caused heavy drafts on the national treasury and no money could be had with which to discharge the obligation.

Five years later conditions were somewhat better and Canavaro & Sons received in payment on account the sum of £35,000 sterling. Everything indicated that soon the balance of the money would be paid the concerns but as it happened nothing was done for a while, and in 1889 the Peruvian government issued a decree for the regulation of its various indebtednesses.

As will be seen, this decree was of the very greatest importance to Canavaro & Sons. It was ordered that all obligations of the government were henceforth to be paid in consolidated bonds, yielding 1 per cent. Canavaro & Sons were therefore requested to accept these bonds in payment of the balance due the firm, namely £43,140 sterling. This did not satisfy the concern, which refused to accept the bonds and demanded cash. The government would not agree to this, however.

Account Transferred

In the meantime Jose Canavaro, the senior member of the firm, had transferred the account of the government with the firm, to his three sons, Napoleon, Carlo and Raphael. At least two of the sons were Italian citizens, it was claimed. The brothers Canavaro got into communication with the Italian government and as a result the minister of Italy to Peru took up the case. The general arbitration treaty between Peru and Italy was called into requisition, and on the April 25, 1910, the Hague Court was asked to decide on the following three questions: 1. Must the Peruvian government, in view of the decree of 1889, recognize the validity of the notes now belonging to the brothers Canavaro, Carlo, and Raphael Canavaro, and which originally were the property of the firm of Jose Canavaro & Sons? 2. Have the brothers Canavaro the right to exact this payment? 3. Can Count Raphael Canavaro make his claim as a subject of Italy?

Whether the money under consideration should be considered as an internal or foreign indebtedness was the principal problem for the arbitrators to solve. It was not questioned that Count Raphael Canavaro was of Italian parentage because he was the son of an Italian subject. But as he was born in Lima the law of Peru made him a citizen of this country, it was argued. The court, in fact, decided on that point that he was both Italian and Peruvian and that for this reason he could not seek the protection of the Italian government alone, in order to press his claim.

Government Had to Pay

To divest the proceedings of all their intricate verbiage and to get at the root of the whole matter the Hague court decision finally read: "Peru must deliver by July 31, 1912, at the Italian legation in Lima, for the account of the brothers Canavaro and Carlo Canavaro, Consolidated bonds, having interest at 1 per cent from 1889, in the amount of £39,811.81 sterling, and interest amounting to £9388.17,1 sterling from Jan. 1, 1889, to July 31, 1912. The Peruvian government can defer this payment until Jan. 1, 1913, but in that case will have to pay 6 per cent interest from August, 1912."

As a sidelight on the financial transactions of the past the Canavaro case is looked upon as carrying its valuable les-

son. Not only does it show the necessity for stability in the finance department, but because it brought into play the Hague Court in the matter, which by itself was of no great national concern, it appeared to open the way for what might be arbitrated at any time following.

U. S. PACKERS BIG FACTORS IN ARGENTINA

Leading North American Firms Have Investments of Nearly \$40,000,000—Beef Demand

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—With the entrance of the Sulzberger & Sons Company into the South American packing field the investment of North American capital along this line in Argentina is not far from \$40,000,000.

The Sulzberger company started in here in the early part of 1914 by taking over the business of one of the Argentine concerns. The company was able to catch the trade on a rising market, due largely to the war, but what the future will have in store for the European importers of meat from South America is problematical. The recent difficulty in getting cargoes to their destinations has caused some uneasiness in these quarters. The total Argentine packing business may be summed up by stating that there is utilized each week about 20,000 head of cattle.

The four leading packing houses in the United States, Swift, Armour, Morris, and Sulzberger are now thoroughly established in Argentina. The leading frigorificos, as the packing plants are called, for a time ceased sending beef abroad in any exceptionally large quantities. There was a dispute on with the freight carrying lines, and it was only about six months ago that the plants began operating at their normal capacity. The Argentine beef, it is learned, is not yet so popular in the United States as it is in England. The lesser price does not seem to induce its purchase when North American beef is offered in the home market. In England, however, there seems actually to be a preference for the South American product. If transportation is not interfered with large shipments will go abroad right along, for the European powers have placed big orders here for immediate delivery.

TRADE NOTES

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—A number of Brazilian farmers are preparing to establish a colony in this republic, each family investing no less than \$500 in land.

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador.—In the budget for the current year there is an appropriation of \$418,540 toward the payment of the \$1,000,000 loan.

PANAMA, R. P.—The wharf at Fort Obaldia, in the district of Anton, has been opened to public traffic by order of the Panamanian treasury department.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras.—The government's contract with the Mahogany Syndicate, Ltd., for cutting timber in the public forests, has been approved by the National Congress.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador.—An advisory committee has been organized at this port to work with the minister of the treasury in taking measures to meet the financial crisis due to the European war.

SANTO DOMINGO, D. R.—The road under construction from San Pedro de Macoris to Hato Mayor will traverse a region producing large quantities of cocoa, exported through the port of Macoris.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica.—The arbitration convention concluded by the United States and Costa Rica on Jan. 13, 1909, has been extended for a period of five years.

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Government engineers are studying plans for constructing reservoirs at Piquenes and La Laguna, at the mouth of the Coquimbo river.

HONDURAN CONGRESS APPOINTS EXECUTIVE

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras.—Dr. Alberto Membrillo, Honduran minister to the United States, has been designated by the Congress to serve as President of the republic for six months. President Francisco Bertrand, who is to stand for reelection next fall, resigned so as to comply with the constitutional provision that no chief executive succeed himself.

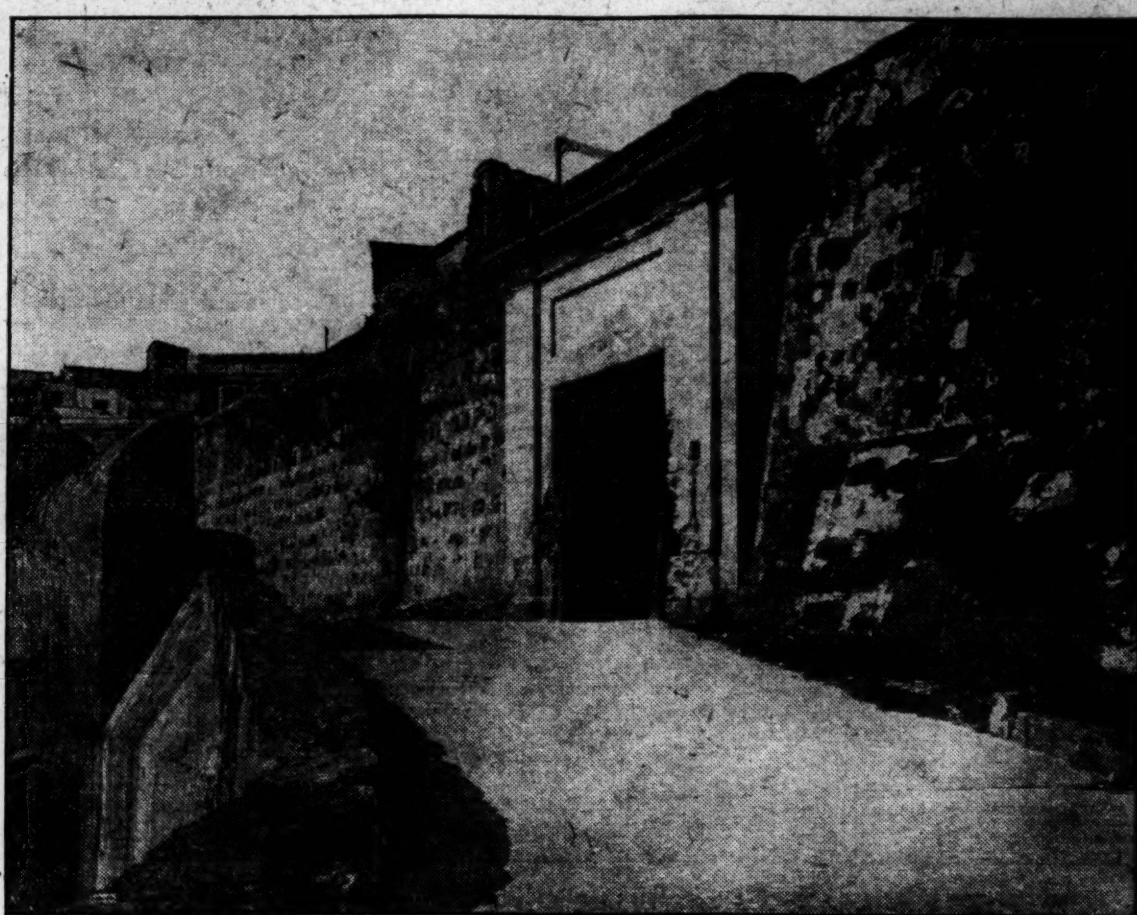
Dr. Membrillo does not need to leave his post at Washington if he desires to remain there, but in that case Leopoldo Cordova, another of the "designates," and at present minister of finance, would be sworn in as executive.

TAMPICO OIL SHIPMENTS

TAMPICO, Mexico.—Exports of crude oil from this port to the United States last year totaled 11,710,508 barrels, as compared with 11,150,399 in 1913 and 5,805,476 barrels in 1912.

NEW DOMINICAN CONSUL

SANTO DOMINGO, D. R.—Manuel de J. Camacho has been appointed consul general for the Dominican Republic in New York city.



One of old gates to San Juan, Porto Rico, in wall partly surrounding island

WALLS TELL OF PORTO RICO AS SPANISH COLONY

Remains Bespeak a Period When Caribbean Island Was as a Jewel in Crown of Spain—Reform Measures Came Late

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—The freedom with which the people of Porto Rico move about at present, their wholehearted participation in the affairs of government, and the apparent contentment of the masses loom in striking contrast to what obtained in the island, and especially in this capital, when Spain was in control and the gates to the city walls frowned against any one whom the officials desired to keep without.

These old walls, which once extended all the way around the island, remain characteristic reminders of the era gone by when Porto Ricans were under overseas rule. Today the walls are curiosities that interest more by what they represent of a bygone period than by their usefulness. Built as if to withstand all time, the great stone barrier must have served its purpose, for from the days when Spain first gained control of Porto Rico there were many attempts made to wrest the prize from her possession.

Early Invasion Failed

But Porto Rico was comparatively unaffected by the great Spanish-American uprising of the early nineteenth century. During the struggle of Spain against Napoleon, the island, in common with the other American dominions, was represented in the Spanish Cortes and had its first legislative assembly. Trade with the United States was permitted in 1815, but only in Spanish ships. The island suffered from the reactionary policy of Ferdinand VII., but the few sporadic attempts of revolution between 1815 and 1820 were readily suppressed. Insurgents from Colombia made ineffectual attempts to invade the island between 1819 and 1829. Gov. Miguel de la Torre, who ruled the island with viceregal powers during the second period of Ferdinand's absolutism, sternly repressed all attempts at liberalism.

According to Spanish historians, the policy of Governor de la Torre, coupled with certain administrative and revenue reforms and some private attempts in behalf of public education, are said to have made the last seven years of his rule, from 1827 to 1834, the most prosperous of the Spanish regime in Porto Rico. But the unsettled political condition of Spain during the next 40 years was reflected in the disturbed political conditions of Porto Rico and Cuba. The suffrage was restricted, the press was placed under a strict censorship, and the right of public assemblage was unknown. Economically, the island in 1868 was in a much worse condition than 30 years before, history relates.

Reform Came Late

The revolution of 1868 in Spain promised such changes for the Antilles as the introduction of political parties, the restoration of representation in the Spanish Cortes, and the enfranchisement of the slaves. But the "Insurrection of Lares," and other outbreaks of 1867-68 delayed these anticipated reforms. The reactionaries regarded separation from the mother country as depriving them of special advantages.

Under the brief republican government in Spain, Porto Rico was, between 1870 and 1874, a province with a provincial deputation. In 1873 slavery was abolished. After the restoration of the monarchy under Alfonso XII. there was some improvement in the commerce of the island, but politically it displayed all the evils of an obsolete system of administration disturbed by what some today consider a premature liberalism.

BRAZIL USING ITS WATERFALLS FOR POWER PURPOSES

Coal Mining Little Developed in South American Republic—Hydraulic Plants Multiplying

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—The development of water power in Brazil has been most rapid in recent years. Electricity generated by hydraulic plant for working the street cars and telephones and for lighting and power purposes are now used in all of the larger cities and in a number of the less populous communities.

The reason for the employment of water power is easy to see. In the first place there is as yet no suitable coal mined in any decided quantity, and the prevalence of numerous waterfalls capable of supplying electrical energy is a considerable factor.

Deposits of coal do occur in the states of Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul, but they have been little exploited because of the large percentage of ashes which the native coal contains and which makes an expensive improvement process necessary before it can be utilized.

The government of Brazil for years has recognized the value of the waterfalls as motive power and has gone a long way in encouraging the flow of foreign capital into the country for this exploitation. As early as 1905 the government, in accordance with an act of the Brazilian Congress, issued a decree exempting from customs duties all materials imported into the republic for the development of its waterpower. Companies erecting hydraulic plants also have been granted the right of expropriating waterfalls and the land necessary for building and transmission purposes.

Hydraulic development has reached its expansion in the federal district of Rio de Janeiro and in the state of Sao Paulo. Besides the public utilities concern using electricity generated from water power, cotton mills, sugar refineries, and other industrial establishments derive their power from this source.

BOTANIST PLANS CHILE EXPLORATION

SANTIAGO, Chile.—On the arrival here of Prof. J. N. Rose, the botanical expert of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, arrangements were made for an exploration trip through some of the less frequented parts of Chile. Although this republic is not tropical to the same general extent as Brazil, there are certain sections where the plant life is quite unique. Because this matter has not heretofore received the attention it deserves, Professor Rose has decided to investigate thoroughly.

WANT GUATEMALA PRODUCTS

GUATEMALA CITY.—Information has reached this city that a company with a large capital has been organized in Madrid for the purpose of importing Central American products on a big scale.

CHILEAN COAL CONTRACTS

VALPARAISO, Chile.—The government has closed contracts with Chilean mining interests to deliver coal at \$6.70 United States gold per ton at this port. Outside bids were considered, but found unsatisfactory for the present.

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ECUADOR WANTS NEUTRALIZATION TO COVER OCEANS

Guayaquil Newspaper Declares the Monroe Doctrine Should Safeguard Both Seas

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador.—Ignoring the issues that led to the war abroad, the majority of the newspapers of Ecuador place the blame equally on the shoulders of both parties where it has led to interference with the commerce of this republic.

With a cacao crop larger than in any former year, Ecuador saw the war begin with every prospect of getting big returns from the gathering. But the best that was done for some time was the storing of large quantities at the seaports, and no ships were to be had for exports.

The Guayaquil Telegrafo has come out with the statement that what Ecuador and, for that matter, the entire west coast, needs is an extension of the Monroe doctrine by which half the Atlantic and half of the Pacific could be closed to the warships of the European powers now at war. Not until the seas that wash the shores of South America are recognized as neutral areas of the naval wars of the old world, says the Telegrafo, will America really belong to Americans.

It cannot be said that the sentiment on the west coast is wholly in favor of the Allies, although the greater number of people in Chile may be said to be so inclined. For some reason Ecuador has shown considerable sympathy with Germany, and the same can be said of Peru.

A conference in the United States with reference to a concerted plan to protect the neutrality of South and North America is greatly favored here in Ecuador. Should something be done in that direction this republic will be among the first to send delegates to act in conjunction with Ecuador's regular diplomatic representative at Washington.

PANAMA SUGAR PLANTATIONS

PANAMA, R. P.—The republic of Panama expects to equip two sugar plantations in the province of Los Santos and run them for government account, a bill authorizing this enterprise now being before the Congress.

CHILEANS TO MAKE PROPAGANDA

SANTIAGO, Chile.—The National Society of Agriculture has asked the government for the loan of a warship to make a trip of commercial propaganda to foreign ports, the ship to carry Chilean products suitable for the outside markets.

LA PRENSA SPECIAL NUMBER

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The newspaper La Prensa has published a special American edition in honor of the coming Panama-Pacific exposition. Leading publicists from all over America are contributors.

INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE ACROSS URUGUAY RIVER

Railway Expansion Deferred, But Link Between Argentina and the Neighboring Republic Is Likely to Be Built at Once

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—At the present moment not much is being done in Uruguay toward launching new railroad projects of any considerable importance. Enterprises under way when the financial shortage called a halt to expansion are being completed, but as it will require very large sums to carry out ideas that a few years ago were considered quite feasible the interested parties have decided to wait.

The legislative approval for the creation of a state-owned railway system will be adhered to in part, but there will be a number of changes that will make it more inviting for private capital to engage in the development of the country's transportation facilities. The fact is that Uruguay wants more competition among those who strive to benefit by what the country has to offer. For a long time it has been English money that financed the railroads. Now it is said that North American capitalists are welcome to come in on terms that will give them their opportunity.

Now and then the project of an international bridge between Uruguay and Argentina, across the Uruguay river, comes up for discussion. The matter has really gone much further than that, for in both countries the need for such a bridge has long been felt. The bridge with its approaches would be 1 1/4 miles in length. The Argentine Senate some time ago sanctioned this project, and there is no doubt that it will be taken up with earnestness on this side of the river.

It was April 25, 1867, that the first sod in the Uruguayan railway construction was turned, the ceremony being performed by the then Governor of the republic, Brig. Gen. Venancio Flores. The oldest existing line is the Central Uruguay Railway Company of Montevideo. The first section of what now constitutes the largest foreign undertaking in the country was 18 kilometers long, and was opened to traffic on Jan. 1, 1869.

At present Uruguay operates more than 1500 miles of railroad. The policy governing the construction in years gone by has been to direct the principal lines toward this capital, for which purpose the extensive port works were built. But there has been some move in favor of diverting the traffic to other points on the Atlantic coast; for this reason concessions have been granted more liberally than formerly.

GERMANS IN BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—The German population in Brazil, including people of German descent, is computed at close to 400,000.

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ACTION BY U. S. IN DAY OF PEACE CALLED A DUTY

Speakers Before Economic Club
Say Voice of World Concern-
ing Settlement Should Be
Given Expression Here

"Terms of Lasting Peace Among Nations and the Contribution of the United States Toward Securing Their Adoption" was the subject of a discussion at a dinner of the Economic Club at the American House last night. The speakers were Edward A. Filene, President Samuel C. Mitchell of Delaware College, Professor George Grafton Wilson of Harvard University, Dr. Talcott Williams of Columbia University and Louis D. Brandeis.

It was the opinion of all the speakers that the United States has a definite duty to perform by way of preparing to act when peace comes. They were agreed that the influence of the United States in any settlement should be considerable and that before any such settlement is reached the voice of the world concerning the fundamentals of permanent peace should be given expression here. The United States, it was pointed out, is the logical country from which such fundamentals should be voiced because people and descendants of all the peoples at war live here in relations that enable them to understand and judge broadly the fundamentals on which a permanent peace must rest.

For Nation-Wide Discussion

Mr. Filene proposed that there be instituted in the United States "a nationwide and thorough discussion of the fundamentals underlying more permanent peace and the basis of a settlement in Europe." He said the value of any peace plan now depends largely on the way it is propagated, and to be effective the discussion must reach the masses of the people, especially those whose native ties give them greater sympathy with one or the other of the belligerents.

Mr. Filene, who has recently returned from Europe, said that from his observation there it would be considered treason on the part of any person in any of the warring nations to talk of peace at present, all being dominated with the one idea of victory.

"No other nation is quite so well fitted as ours to initiate action," said he. "While, as I have said, I do not believe it is practically possible to force a peace at this stage, yet I think it is our duty and should be the desire of all neutrals—even if from no higher motive than self-interest—to open the way to a better understanding of the principles underlying more permanent peace which, when the proper time comes, will afford a sound basis for the settlement of the war."

Democratic Peace Urged

"It is clear that we cannot depend upon the warring nations to begin of their own accord a discussion of the terms of peace sufficiently in advance of the actual peace making to insure to the people their proper participation in the settlement."

Louis D. Brandeis outlined the American conception of democracy as the right of each citizen to equal opportunity in the pursuit of happiness, so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others in the same pursuit. In the same way, he said, nations should have their rights.

"Internationalism," he said, "does not mean the obliteration of nations. Each nation must be allowed to develop the best there is in it, so long as it does not infringe on the rights of other nations. There can be no super-nation or super-man. There can be no everlasting peace, unless it is a democratic peace. Peace under any other circumstances will be a peace in which the seeds of future war remain."

George Grafton Wilson, professor of international law at Harvard University, declared treaties will never be sure of success unless there is sufficient "sanction" behind each treaty to enforce it.

Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell spoke of the congress of Vienna a century ago to show why, owing to the ambitions of its members, only two of all the agreements it reached had survived to this day.

Dr. Talcott Williams disagreed with Professor Wilson that treaties were not respected out of sentiment and he cited the occupation of Cuba by the United States as one particular example of righteous dealing among the nations. "International peace can never come except through international justice," he said. "This war in Europe is really a civil war, but the world state is already here, for there is no man, in business or otherwise, who has not found himself affected by this war. It has dawned on us all that humanity is one, and that every great act that comes affects us all. We are all brothers. The fundamentals of Magna Charta are being fought for in this war. This is the real issue. We cannot avoid it if we would and we would not if we could."

William H. Lincoln presided.

MR. PIERCE LEAVES THE POLICE SERVICE

William H. Pierce, for 14 years superintendent of police of Boston, left the service last night. He has been a member of the police force of Boston since 1876. His retirement yesterday was by order of Police Commissioner O'Meara with the approval of Mayor Curley. He retires with an annual pension of \$2512.50, or one half of his salary when active.

NEW EXHIBITIONS OPEN IN ART GALLERIES IN BOSTON

(Continued from page four)

coppery texture forms a pleasing contrast with the different shade of red in the texture of the cap. Other of Miss Lee's pictures are decorative pieces in which nymphs playing or dancing have large part.

Miss Oliver's paintings are characterized by a freedom and a vigor of thought that come as a refreshing dash. They include both finished portraits and paintings and sketches made around East Angles and Provincetown. Among Gloucester and Provincetown. The sketches, the one that first arrests the eye is that of two women artists working at their easels in the sunlight. In her study of the sunlight the artist has made both figures stand out, with clearly the feeling that there are air and distance behind them. This same trait in her painting shows in the canvas called the "Sailing of the Dorothy Bradford."

In this the figures hurrying along the wharf stand out and the sunlight striking the white garments of the women compels the eye to these spots. Miss Oliver has attempted something different in the canvas called "Waifs." Here she has tried to clothe an idea with the picture of a young woman and a child. It is labeled as unfinished, but the hope one feels is that Miss Oliver will go on not only with this but with others of like nature. The portrait of a man that occupies the center of a wall is evidently Miss Oliver's most ambitious effort.

Mrs. Waitt's work shows firmness and strength, both in execution and in the thought of her subjects. She sees into the scene she sits down before to paint, and studies its meaning deeply. Then she tries to portray not only the landscape before her, but the feeling of the picture as well. Thus in the two winter scenes shown, there is an entirely different sensation. In one called "Winter Afternoon," the air is cold. It is late afternoon of a day in which there has been no thaw. "The Brook," on the contrary, conveys a feeling of warmth in the air, although the water is still held by the chill of winter. The most striking of her pictures is the one called "July Day." In this the painter looked deep into nature and painted deep shadows, distance, and deepest blue in the sky.

At Cobb's Gallery

Miss Florence Robinson has about 40 water colors, painted in a strict style, on show at the gallery of Charles E. Cobb, 454 Boylston street; and on one wall of the gallery Miss Alice Thevin has a collection, painted in impressionist manner. Each artist's work is a certificate of the broad-mindedness of the other. If representatives of extreme schools can appear before the public together in the amicable way in which Miss Robinson and Miss Thevin appear in this exhibition, the public cannot but applaud. Their companionship must put a blunt point on any charge of exaggeration or specialism brought against their work.

Both artists are travelers, but they see with such different eyes that they almost flatly dispute each other about the selfsame scene. Miss Robinson observes the world with the eye of intellectualism; she knows what is there before she begins to paint, and she makes her picture tell what an ordinary observer, left to himself, would never note. Miss Thevin, on the contrary, professes to know nothing of the scene before she comes to it, and seeks to represent only what awakes an emotion or a sentiment in her while she is on the spot. What it was yesterday or a year ago or a century ago, or what it will be tomorrow or next year, does not interest her. History and the relation of painting to other arts have nothing to do with her picture. Only light and color and the mood of the moment count.

There is no use in people who look at the three walls of Miss Robinson's work and the fourth wall of Miss Thevin's getting into arguments about the relative merit of their methods, if the artists themselves can find nothing to quarrel over. Generally speaking, the work in the strict style demands more study, because it is more mature and makes the larger attempts at interpretation. Miss Robinson likes to put her easel in a position where she can see nature in an architectural frame. She likes to tell a double story, to make an exposition of the work of some builder or landscape architect, and at the same time to give a little comment on the life of the times. As travel guide she will take her followers to the square of St. Mark's in Venice and show them every effect of clustered columns, pictured lunettes and grouped domes that the most learned student of Byzantine and Italian art movements could discern; and she will make them enjoy the bustle of visitors which the pavement before the church portals displays. She will take them, too, to just the right corner of a villa to see the lines of distant Mt. Etna's slopes in contrast with close-at-hand portico post-and-with terrace coping.

Miss Robinson has a remarkable fondness for the depth of tone in masonry colorings. She can set off stone against brick and bring out the values of the surface of each. She can get the resiliency of color in tiling. She paints as one who has been to the quarries and the kilns and deigned to make observations and dared to ask questions there. She has watched the gardeners shrewdly in planting time.

She can paint a scene from nature where there is nothing but sweep of meadow and curve of lake border for her outline, nothing but grass and water for her to note color in. She can paint New Hampshire hills and sky with almost as certain a hand as she can paint a square or a quail in Paris, an Italian pergola when the leaves are heavy on the vines or the Public Garden in Boston when tulips are pink and red and white.

But architectural pictures are her preference.

Miss Thevin's studies are made in France, New England and other places. A villa at Cannes, a shore pasture in Maine, an Italian lake or other subject that the professional picture maker finds it worth while to display finds representation in her side of the gallery. Her impressions are gained largely through rough contrasts of patches of color, yellow and purple, with modifying green and red.

FARM URGED TO CUT PRICE AS A PARCEL POST AID

(Continued from page one)

some producers to charge more for their products than the prevailing prices of city retailers.

Top Price Difficulties

"We find some farmers who want top prices for their products, and this attitude tends to discourage people from trading by parcel post. At times consumers have had to communicate with six or more producers before they could arrange with one whose prices compared favorably with the city retailer's."

"I am of the opinion that so far as this district is concerned we are doing more business in carrying farm products than we were up to the time of our last report. We have furnished people in our district with lists of farmers and products they sell. I believe we must impress upon the people that the system is not only theoretically a good one but is practical and one from which they can derive much benefit if they will put forth a little effort towards procuring a producer to trade with whose prices are favorable."

"It is our intention to first make up a list of producers whose prices are reasonable and compare favorably with the prices of city retailers. Then we hope to interest our own employees and those of large business houses and residents in large apartment houses in the formation of small clubs or societies to purchase by parcel post large quantities of eggs, poultry, butter, etc., from those producers."

Practical Solution

"This combination in trade is practical in the first and second zones on account of the high weight limit and the lower postage rate. Large shipments cost less, since a 50-pound package may be sent for 54 cents, while the total postage on 25 parcels, each weighing two pounds, would be \$1.50."

"It is my intention to get into closer touch with the public through the Massachusetts state board of agriculture, and we will endeavor to have this board interest the producers more thoroughly than ever before as to what the post office is doing."

Former Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield said Monday that he had sent out about 36,000 circulars during his administration informing the public concerning producers who would sell by parcel post. Mr. Wheeler said that this work done by Mr. Mansfield brought very successful results.

KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS HEAR OF NATURE STUDY

Second Lecture in Course Is
Given This Afternoon at Normal School

Nature study is the subject of a course of lectures being given to kindergarten teachers of the public schools by Dr. Evangeline Young. The second is given this afternoon at the Normal school on Huntington avenue. The city is now supporting 137 free kindergartens. Of these, 10 were started in the last year. As this means 20 new teachers, this has exhausted the supply. It is hoped that the teachers' examinations held recently will result in placing more on the eligible list.

While the kindergartens are in session only in the morning the duties of the kindergarten by no means cease at noon. Her afternoons are usually devoted to visiting the children in their homes. The effect of this is to bring closer sympathy and cooperation between the school and home. Knowing something of the environment of the child, the teacher can the better minister to his need. Often this results in enlightening the mother on the proper care of the child.

SOCIALISTS BEGIN NATION-WIDE PLAN FOR DISARMAMENT

A nation-wide movement in the interests of disarmament and world peace, dealing particularly with economic aspects has been started by the Socialist party in the United States. A peace program has been adopted by the national executive committee and a proposed manifesto issued. The program and the manifesto will be submitted to the international committee with the hope that united action may be taken on constructive measures.

Six main points are included in the program, terms of peace at the close of the war, international federation, national disarmament, extension of democracy, racial social changes in all countries to eliminate the economic causes of war and immediate action.

ROXBURY LATIN SCHOOL GROUNDS TO BE PREPARED

Plans for Athletic Facilities Include Football Area, 15-Lap Cinder Track—Other Features

Although it will be some time before the new building for the Roxbury Latin school is ready for occupancy the athletic grounds are to be put into condition at once. Grading will begin as soon as the ground is soft enough for the work. Much as the school needs larger and more modern accommodations a campaign to secure funds was postponed to give a clear field to the Roxbury Boys' Club movement as that seemed a necessary benevolence. Notwithstanding this postponement the fund has reached the sum of \$54,000, and the ground has been purchased. The boys are to have a hand in raising the funds soon. Special pencils have been made and the boys are to sell them in the hope of adding a thousand or so to the sum.

Plans for the buildings and grounds have been changed somewhat. The field will be the full regulation size for football with a 15-lap cinder track 12 feet wide and a 15-foot wide 120 yards "straightaway." There is room also for two tennis courts. The building will occupy a position in the front of the lot, parallel with Brookledge street.

Some of the graduates have offered to join the athletic association with the understanding that all fees shall be used toward the preparation of the field. The annual entertainment for the benefit of the athletic association and the Tripod, the school paper now in its twenty-seventh year, will be held on Friday evening at the Hotel Somerset.

RESERVOIR FILL ON PARKER HILL FURNISHES WORK

Men in Mayor's Office Registration Get Places Here and on South Boston Project

Contractor Charles Jacobs is to start filling in Parker Hill reservoir today and he is to employ 100 men, who registered their names several weeks ago at the mayor's office as anxious to obtain employment. Fifty other men who registered at the mayor's office for work are to start today on excavation for the foundation of the balustrade between the head house and the Castle Island pier in South Boston. For this work \$5000 was donated to the city by a man who held back his identity.

Possibility of giving work to unemployed in repairing broken household furniture or cleaning cellars or attics was pointed out in yesterday's statement from the committee to promote work. It concludes as follows:

"We are facing a great problem and one that requires the cooperation of every man and woman in the state to help solve. No matter how small the task is you must have done, do it now. Call up 'Oxford 7000' at once and your man will be ready for you at once."

NEED OF GUIDANCE IN WORK CHOICE HAS EXPLANATION

Vocational advising as it is being carried on in colleges and schools was the subject of a conference yesterday afternoon at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Miss Florence Jackson, director of the department of vocational advice and appointment, presiding. Dean Waite of Wellesley College and Miss Putnam, secretary of the bureau of occupations at Radcliffe, described the vocational counseling work which Miss Jackson has been doing in these colleges through personal conferences with individual students.

Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, outlined the difficulties of the vocational counselor in elementary schools as compared with college or high school, and expressed the opinion that there will be an increasing demand not only for these counselors but for teachers who have been trained in this kind of knowledge.

Mrs. Ellor Carlisle Ripley, assistant superintendent of schools, said economic pressure, necessitating the early earning of a livelihood, the resulting competition, and above all the lack of definite knowledge concerning the various occupations were advanced as specific reasons why boys and girls should be provided with expert aid in choosing their careers.

HOW GRADUATES OF NEGRO SCHOOLS HELP SOUTH TOLD

Miss Annie Beecher Seville, granddaughter of Harriet Beecher Stowe, addressed the members of the Women's Club last night on the work and aims of the Hampton Institute.

Miss Seville is connected with Hampton Institute and other educational institutions for negroes in the South.

She told of the great work being done by students of the institute in going forth to their native towns and counties, establishing the negro schools throughout the South and reducing the illiteracy of their race by 14 per cent in 10 years.

LITERARY ADVISER TO SPEAK

Nathan Haskell Dole will speak on "The Confessions of a Literary Adviser" at the meeting of the Manuscript Club tonight at Huntington Chambers.

COUNCIL SPEEDS BORROWING ON TAX PROSPECTS

Customary Anticipatory Loan Is
Sought Fortnight Earlier Than
Usual Because of Undue Delay
in Collector's Receipts

Councilman Ballantyne introduced an order in the Boston city council yesterday afternoon to borrow \$80,000,000 in anticipation of the payment of taxes. Under suspension of the rule the measure was passed to its second reading.

For several years the council has voted loan orders in view of tax payers being delinquent but this year the order was introduced about two weeks earlier than usual in extent and amount. Final action will come next week, it is expected.

Taxes amounting to about \$3,800,000 for the last fiscal year are uncollected. To secure payment of taxes due the year previous a large amount of property is to be sold shortly unless payments are made meanwhile. Tax collections for the last fiscal year were \$23,000,000.

Councilmen Ballantyne, Attridge and McDonald were appointed a committee to urge the Legislature to reject the bill to transfer the power of confirmation of the mayor's appointments from the civil service commission to the city council.

An order forbidding that committee meetings be held within an hour of the meetings of city council was laid over.

Council passed an order granting a half holiday to city employees who participate in parades on March 17, and heard a report from Public Works Commissioner Rourke that the budget of his department for next year included the \$100,000 for granite sidewalks throughout the city as provided by council.

The mayor also requested the transfer of an appropriation of \$15,000 for a fire station on Parker Hill to the fund for motorizing apparatus.

Auditor Mitchell's annual report shows that the total increased expenditures of the city last year amounted to \$563,750. The expenditures in the departments under control of the mayor have increased \$52,493 while, according to the auditor, the expenditures of the school committee, the licensing board and the police department have increased \$511,259.

The increase in the police department's expenditures was \$143,000; for the licensing board the increase was \$24,000 and for the school committee, \$372,000. In 29 departments under his control Mayor Curley shows savings of from \$1000 to \$159,000 over last year's expenses for the same departments while for 22 he shows increased expenditures ranging from \$1000 to \$85,000.

PROPRIETORS OF ATHENAEUM HOLD ANNUAL ELECTION

Remodeled Building Is First
Thrown Open Also to the In-
spection of the Public

Officers elected at the annual meeting of the Boston Athenaeum proprietors held yesterday afternoon when the remodeled building was formally opened for public inspection are: President (re-elected), Arthur Theodore Lyman; vice-president, Howard Stockton; treasurer, Alfred Bowditch; secretary, Albert Thorndike; trustees, Russell Gray, George Brane Shattuck, Barret Wendell, Charles Francis Adams, 2d, Joseph Randolph Coolidge, Jr., James Ford Rhodes, Alexander Wadsworth Longfellow, John Templeman Coolidge, William Lowell Putnam, Charles Pelham Greenough, Albert Matthews, George Edward Cabot, Mark Antony DeWolfe Howe, Thomas Russell Sullivan, Robert Grant.

The statistical report showed in all 3808 volumes have been placed on the shelves during the year, 2417 of which were acquired by purchase, 455 by gift, 442 by binding periodicals, and 6 by exchange. Of these 234 are books of fiction and considered of temporary interest only. The complete number of books now in the library number about 260,927. Last year there were 2263 photographs, engravings and maps placed in the library, 829 of which were gifts. The number of books taken out last year equals 31,929 volumes.

J. Randolph Coolidge, chairman of the art committee, announced that the library of George Washington will be placed in a case in the trustees' room and will be built in imitation of the one at Mt. Vernon.

ELKS COMING TO MEET THE GRAND EXALTED RULER

Representatives from almost all of the lodges of Elks in New England are expected to be in Boston Thursday to meet the grand exalted ruler of the order, Raymond Benjamin of Napa, Cal. Grand Exalted Ruler Benjamin, while here will be the guest of the Association of Massachusetts Elks and of Boston lodge, No. 10. A dinner will be given in Mr. Benjamin's honor at the Copley Plaza Thursday night. He is accompanied by the grand lodge officers as a suite.

Over 3000 Elks and their friends attended the annual charity dancing party and reception held by Boston lodge last night in Symphony hall. George E. O'Brien gave the Elks' 11 o'clock toast.

BILLS PROVIDING WORK ARE READY FOR GOV. WALSH

(Continued from page one)

hospital at Rutland was rejected without debate or division.

On motion of Senator Gifford, the adverse report of a committee on the petition of Charles R. Bassett that permits be issued for the taking of cockle fish was tabled.

The rules were suspended to admit the petition of the town of Blackstone that it may take land for water supply, and to admit the petition of the Hampshire county commissioners that the acts of said commissioners relative to the bridge over the Connecticut river between Northampton and Hadley be confirmed.

Legal affairs reported a bill limiting to one year the time in which creditors may bring bills against administrators and executors. The same committee reported leave to withdraw on a bill to allow the sale of flowers on Sunday.

Convention Bill Fails

With two members of the committee on constitutional amendments dissenting to the adverse report on the bills for a constitutional convention to amend the Massachusetts constitution, filed in the House yesterday, it is expected that a contest will be made when the report is reached on the calendar. It was one of the principal recommendations of Governor Walsh in his inaugural address that such a convention be held and the two dissenting members, Representatives Donaghy and Levens of Boston, both Democrats, are understood to be supporting the Governor.

As a similar proposition was defeated at the last session after being recommended by the Governor, and as the present Legislature is apparently more conservative, the leaders of the House expect that the committee's adverse report will eventually be accepted.

Substitution for an adverse committee report was sought by Mr. Sawyer of Ware on a resolve for a constitutional amendment to provide that the political year begin in December instead of January. Mr. Smith of Somerville opposed it and substitution failed.

Mr. Morrill of Haverhill failed to secure substitution for an adverse committee report of a bill to raise the age until which children must attend school from 14 to 16.

Representative Washburn sought without success to get favorable action on the bill to make the term of the mayor of Worcester two years, but the bill was rejected on a rising vote, 63 to 43.

New Petitions Presented

Four new petitions for legislation were presented to the House and referred to the committee on rules for consideration as to whether they should be admitted.

Representative Sawyer of Ware presented one to allow Belchertown to establish a water supply; Maybury of Brockton presented the petition of the mayor of Brockton asking for authority for a water loan; Frothingham of Lynn presented the third, providing that "bullet" votes be not counted at primaries or elections. The fourth, offered by L. R. Sullivan, calls on the port directors by April 1 to submit any comprehensive plan they may have for the development of the East Boston water front.

Public service reported adversely on the bills to increase the salaries of the county commissioners and treasurer of Plymouth county and on the bill removing the restrictions in civil service which now bar the appointment or employment of vendors of intoxicating liquors.

Following the hearing yesterday on the bill for a law requiring that employees shall cease their work for a day in every seven days, the committee on labor to report adversely on the measure.

Before the legislative committee on legal affairs, William Shaw of Boston, publisher, and Fremont L. Pugsley of Boston spoke yesterday in favor of the latter's petition to prohibit smoking in public and many private places. Both characterized the habit of smoking as obnoxious and in many instances a nuisance to others. Mr. Shaw said that he thought the bill as drawn was too broad and Mr. Pugsley told the committee that he would be glad to have a modified draft made by the committee, if the committee should feel that some legislation on the subject was fitting.

ENGLISH HIGH 1870 ALUMNI IN ANNUAL SESSION

Members of the English high school class of '67-'70 held their forty-fifth annual reunion at Youngs hotel last evening, with Dr. Joseph Chase presiding. Frank H. Darling, Warren K. Blodgett, George D. Boles, Charles G. Burgess and Austin H. Ellis were the principal speakers. W. B. Phelps sang.

Letters from absent members were read, including one from Bernard J. Shoninger, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

The following officers were elected: President, Henry H. Hinckley; vice-president, Arthur R. Swan; treasurer, John H. Appleton; for the forty-fifth time; secretary, Robert E. Bartlett, for the thirty-first time; auditor, G. M. Mansfield.

Thirteen members of the English high school class of '81 dined informally at the Hotel Thorndike last evening. Officers for the coming year are: President, Harry Hucksings; vice-president, Stephen H. Widden; secretary and treasurer, George O. Richardson.

U. S. STEEL HEAD SEES PROSPERITY TRADE GROWTH

James A. Farrell in Pittsburgh
Urges Increase of Business
Confidence and Declares Out-
look Is Big Balance of Trade

PITTSBURGH—Courage and cooperation in business and confidence in a restoration of prosperity were recommended by James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, in an address before the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania here Monday night.

Among reasons for encouragement, Mr. Farrell quoted "eminent European and American authorities" as calculating that the United States excess of exports over imports in 1915 may easily reach \$1,000,000,000; and he declared that the balance of trade in favor of the United States for the opening month of the year is at the rate of \$1,500,000,000 a year. "The years of greatest prosperity in the United States have been when the balances were largely in our favor," asserted Mr. Farrell. "It is not imprudent to predict that our total farm values for the current year, for the first time in the annals of this or any other country, will pass the \$10,000,000,000 mark."

"The elements of prosperity are at hand; the developments from day to day are favorable. The steel trade has been called the barometer of business; there is a marked increase in orders and in operations; more men are obtaining employment, and the trade movement is progressing and encouraging, and we should do everything practicable to sustain and advance it."

"It seems to me that the time has come when cooperation should manifest itself among business men, to bring about conditions which will result in a larger employment of labor."

"The outlook for raising New York to first place among the financial centers of the world is declared by able bankers to be something substantially more tangible than a dream. Money is plentiful and low rates obtain. Cotton has recovered in price from 6 1/2 cents in October to fully 8 1/2 cents per pound today. Shipments to date exceed 4,000,000 bales, or two thirds of the corresponding total of a year ago."

The interstate commerce commission's decision in the eastern freight rate case has encouraged the railroads, as has been tangibly reflected by increased orders for material, said Mr. Farrell, adding that "there is less clamor for indiscriminate governmental suits against corporations."

APPLE EXPORTS FROM U. S. AND CANADA LIGHTER

Statistics Received by Chamber
of Commerce Announce Ship-
ment of 42,329 Barrels

Apple exportations fell off considerably last week. A total of 42,329 were shipped from the United States and Canada to Europe. In the corresponding week of last year 48,476 barrels were shipped abroad.

New York exported the largest quantity last week, or 19,165 barrels. Halifax, N. S., was second with 13,549, Boston third with 4210, Portland next with 3687, while only 2218 barrels were shipped from St. John, N. B. These figures are from statistics received by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Most of the exportations last week were to Liverpool, that port taking 34,334 barrels against 13,204 a year ago. To London were shipped 2218 barrels, against 23,986 last year. To various other European ports were exported 6277 barrels against 33 barrels 12 months ago. None were consigned to Glasgow, Manchester or Hamburg last week as compared with respective shipments of 4544, 3912 and 2797 barrels to those ports last year.

Since the apple exporting season opened this year a total of 1,998,214 barrels have been sent across the Atlantic. This compares with total shipments of 1,578,953 barrels during the corresponding period of last season and 2,471,118 barrels two years ago.

ROTARY CLUB HAS SUFFRAGE DEBATE AT LADIES' NIGHT

Arguments for and against equal suffrage were made at the annual ladies' night of the Rotary Club last night at the Hotel Lenox, by Mrs. Teresa Crowley of the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association and Mrs. A. J. George of the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association. The debate ended in a tie. Mrs. Crowley said that if women were wise enough to form public opinion they were wise enough to vote. All that is needed in order to vote, she said, was common sense in the choice of candidates. Mrs. George characterized woman suffrage as a sweeping revolutionary measure that should not be attempted on promise or theory or mistaken sense of chivalry.

W. T. A. Fitzgerald, register of deeds for Suffolk county, was toastmaster. The reception committee included Dr. Francis B. Carleton, Frank B. Conlin, J. L. McKone, Edwin C. Miller and James H. Park.

CITY PLANNING NOW INTERESTING TOWNS OF SOUTH

John Nolen Preparing Plans for Davidson College, Charlotte, N. C., and for the General Environments of Charlottesville, Va.

John Nolen, landscape architect, of Cambridge, is preparing plans to provide for the future expansion of Davidson College, Charlotte, N. C., in keeping with a consistent artistic design which, it is believed, will add much to the convenience and beauty of the campus appointments. He has returned to Cambridge, after a trip through the South during which he held a conference with President William J. Martin and members of the faculty of Davidson College, and visited various other educational institutions where changes in landscape construction are projected. "It is apparent to me," said Mr. Nolen, "that the South is waking up to the necessity for city planning as thoroughly as is the North and West."

In speaking of the city of Charlottesville, Va., Mr. Nolen said, "I was surprised after having read upon the stationery of the Chamber of Commerce of Charlottesville the many attributes of the city held out as an attraction to industrial institutions and individuals to find that the city possessed no park system or playgrounds."

Davidson Campus Plans

"At present the plan of the campus walks and drives at Davidson is of rambling origin and this fact is apparent at first glance. It is my aim to prepare a plan which will provide for the growth of the college during at least the next 25 years. That will bring the college through its centennial celebration of 1937."

"Among the things projected at Davidson are a new gymnasium, student social building, or Y. M. C. A., a new laboratory building, one or two additional class room buildings, possibly a dormitory, and a number of residences for professors."

"I visited Myers Park and Queens College. During the past six months I have been across the continent and back again from taking other side trips north and south. I have talked with real estate men, real estate promoters and business men in all walks of life but with the single exception of Kansas City I do not remember seeing so much building of residences going on in any one section as that which I witnessed at Myers Park. There was much more development there than in California. In fact one real estate owner in San Francisco said that he had not sold a lot in a year. The contrast was striking."

Charlottesville to Improve

"I visited several other places where city planning on a large scale is under consideration and then went to Charlottesville, Va. This is the home of the University of Virginia. The Chamber of Commerce of the town is planning numerous development propositions on a large scale. It is intended to take the initial steps in the vicinity of the university. One of the greatest needs and the thing which should be done in the near future is the annexation of the surrounding territory. About one half of the town's population is outside the town proper."

"It would seem to me that with the University of Virginia present as an object lesson the town could not help but grow along different lines from what it has up to the present time. There is not a university in the country that is as well laid out as that of Virginia. It was founded and planned by Thomas Jefferson in 1819 and the greatest forethought is apparent in its layout. I am in hopes in the near future to cause the town itself to be a little more in keeping with the university in its appearance."

PURCHASING AGENT ASSOCIATION HAS MONTHLY MEETING

"The Progressive Development of the Position of the Purchasing Agent" was discussed at the monthly meeting and dinner of the New England Association of Purchasing Agents last night at the Exchange Club. The subject was treated at length in an address by Henry S. Denison.

A. P. Emmons of the Bay State Street Railway Company, the president, was in the chair. These applications for membership were accepted: D. M. Houghton, Boston; Arthur E. Stone, Worcester; and E. B. Botsford, Boston.

Mr. Denison, who is chairman of the state's committee on unemployment, brought out how purchasing departments and selling departments share equally in developing new goods for the use of the community.

He said that an important general rule in regard to price variations is to have one's average prices below the average market price, not to attempt to buy at the actual lowest point. He said that it comes within the province of the purchaser to see that his supplier sometimes gets a profit.

Progressive development of the purchasing department is tremendously needed in the United States, said the speaker. This will lead, said he, to wise manufacture and saner competition.

WATERTOWN INSTRUCTOR NAMED

Edmund S. Sawyer of Brookline, instructor of music in the Hingham, Abington and Hull schools, was appointed today to the same position in the Watertown schools by the Watertown school committee.

DEMOCRATS TRY A NEW MOVE TO FORCE SHIP VOTE

(Continued from page one)

or oppose. They are required hereby, and under the constitution, to vote in accordance with their convictions and judgment."

Senator Reed proposed a substitute to the Hitchcock resolution, proposing that conferences of disgruntled or bolting Democrats with Republicans, or with representatives of the shipping trust, should not be prevented by the terms of the resolution.

Senator Lodge declared this was out of order, in that it imputed unworthy, corrupt motives to senators. Vice-President Marshall ruled the amendment in order, since it applied to all alike and mentioned no names.

"The likelihood that New York will remain in the Democratic column," said Senator O'Gorman, "would vanish if it became known to the people that 35 senators, representing states whose population combined did not exceed that of New York, sought to bind the vote of the Democratic senator from New York in a caucus."

The parliamentary skirmishing over this move followed the conclusion of the all night speech of Senator Jones against the bill.

The motion was still pending at 12:30. Senator Jones began speaking at 8:45 p. m. and stopped at 8:20 a. m., having been relieved for a time at midnight by questions of quorum.

The avowed object of Senator Reed's motion to compel attendance is to break down the opposition through exhaustion, since the majority's evident intention is to keep the Senate in continuous session until a vote on the bill's passage should be reached.

On the ground that the Reed motion was a change of Senate rules, Senator Works made a point of order that it should lie over for one day. Senator Owen, in the chair, ruled this point out of order. From the chair's decision Senator Smoot appealed, but the Senate sustained the chair, 35 to 26. Senators Vardaman and Hardwick, Democratic bolters, voted on the chair's side, the vote against the chair being confined strictly to Republicans.

The bill's opponents then opened up another subject for debate when, by a vote of 38 to 36, it was decided that the Reed motion was debatable. Senator Owen ruled it not debatable, but consented to hear arguments for his own guidance.

At 10:20 Vice-President Marshall took the chair and at once Senator Brandegee appealed from the Owen decision. Senator Reed moved to lay this appeal on the table, but on this motion the Democrats were defeated. Senator Kenyon voted with the Republicans; otherwise the vote would have been 37 to 37, so that the Vice-President could have carried it. The bolting Democrats voted with the Republicans.

Senator Jones' Speech

Republicans insisted early today that their filibuster will continue to March 4, unless President Wilson passes the word to withdraw the measure. Senator Jones this morning reached the general subject of navigation laws, after confining his night's talk entirely to the general ship purchase bill subject. He did not resort to the relief measure of having part of his remarks read by the desk clerk. Nor did he take food. Occasionally he called for a page boy to bring a pitcher of water.

The return of Senators Smith of South Carolina and Newlands of Nevada Monday began the parliamentary maneuvers which resulted in the resumption of the attempt to talk the administration measure to defeat. When Senator Clarke of Arkansas, leader of the Democratic revolt last week, moved to recess until today the administration Democrats, strengthened by the new arrivals, were able to defeat the motion, 48 to 47. Senator Kenyon, a radical Republican sympathizing with the general principles of the bill, was out of the chamber, but if he had been present and voted for the recess it is believed that the Vice-President's vote would have given the friends of the bill a slightly wider margin of safety than a tie. On this vote Senators Norris and La Follette voted with the administration strength and the seven revolted cast their lot again with the Republicans.

Motion to Recommit Pending

The motion to recess was prompted by Senator Fletcher's motion to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee to report it with amendments forthwith. By a point of order pressed by Senator Lodge the amending instructions were divided by the Vice-President into three propositions. A roll-call will be necessary upon each of them. One is regarding the purchase of interned ships, one concerns limiting leases and the other has to do with the directions to report back forthwith. As a result of this move the Democrats, if the Fletcher motion is passed, will have to carry four roll-calls to get the bill back before the Senate in the form that will command the necessary support for its passage.

The filibustering tactics were then resumed, Senator Lodge opening the discussion by declaring that no vote on the Fletcher motion would be permitted if it could be avoided.

Senator Jones Begins Speech

When the all-night session was assured, Senator Jones of Washington, who had been preparing for such an emergency for more than a week, began a speech designed to extend through the night. He said he would talk until March 4 if it was possible and necessary in order to defeat the bill. Every phase of the country's political and business situation was discussed by Senator Jones. He took up the President's Indianapolis speech, and declared that a week ago last Friday, when the Senate was in session all night on the

bill, the order had gone out from the "captain of the team at the White House to pass this shipping bill that night."

The senator insisted that the filibuster which he admitted the Republicans were now considering had been started by the Democrats in the refusal to permit consideration of any other legislation than the shipping bill for several weeks. Now, he said, they were trying to put the measure through by brute force, but would be unable to accomplish their purpose.

Arrest Writs Considered

Shortly before midnight Senator Fletcher interrupted Senator Jones to question the presence of a quorum. A roll call showed 50 senators on the floor, although only half a dozen had been present when it began. Senators came from the cloakrooms, rubbing their eyes.

Senator Reed made the point of order that Senator Jones had lost the floor when he yielded to Senator Fletcher. Senator Ashurst, in the chair, overruled the point, and on an appeal the roll call showed only 27 senators present. At midnight another quorum call started and the sergeant-at-arms was instructed to seek absent senators.

A quorum having failed shortly before 1 o'clock to respond to the request of the sergeant-at-arms, the Senate ordered the arrest of the absentees. Senator Smith of Georgia, who made the motion, said he desired to exempt from arrest Senators Clarke of Arkansas, Tillman, Perkins, Lewis, Penrose and Culberson. The order of arrest was worded so as not to include them.

Senator Sutherland contested the order and, with Senator Oliver, declared that Democratic senators who were in the Capitol building were remaining out of the chamber deliberately in order that writs might be issued for absentees.

Before writs of arrest were prepared a quorum was shown to be present and the order was withdrawn. A list of those Republican senators who were absent had been read into the record, however, and an amendment by Senator Sutherland naming several Democrats as being absent was voted down before the order was rescinded.

Senator Jones resumed his speech at 1:15 and the senators who had appeared during the parliamentary skirmish drifted away to cloakrooms and committee rooms to resume interrupted naps.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—A resolution calling on Congress to hurry the passage of the ship purchase bill was adopted Monday by the House of Representatives. There was considerable criticism of Senator Clarke of Arkansas, who led the revolt of Senate Democrats against the bill, although the author of the resolution, Representative Robertson, said no criticism of Senator Clarke was intended.

UNIVERSITY FOR MASSACHUSETTS BILL ADVOCATED

Large Number of Persons Appear at Hearing at Which Henry Sterling, the Rev. A. A. Berle and Others Are Speakers

The report of the board of education relative to the establishment of a state university in Massachusetts was considered by the committee on education at a hearing at the State House today. A large number of persons attended.

Henry Sterling, representing the state branch of the American Federation of Labor, expressed his appreciation of the efforts of the state board of education in aiding the poorer boys to education. "We offer this bill," he said, "as the capstone of the public school system, with the desire to correlate the work of the existing institutions, but with no idea of encroaching upon them."

The Rev. A. A. Berle, a professor at Tufts College, declared that the educational system of the commonwealth lacked the one essential thing—the crown. "Unless it is attended to now it will complicate the already diversified affairs far worse than they are today," he said.

In reference to the appropriation for the Institute of Technology, Dr. Berle declared that the state had given \$1,000,000 to that institution which was in reality linked with Harvard, that public money has been spent on institutions that are beyond public control.

"Until a state university is established," he continued, the commonwealth will never be relieved of requests for aid from all sides. We need to reach out and find those superior agents of civilization, and this can be done by giving them an education. "I do not urge an appropriation," he said, "but I urge that the institutions be created and organized. Create the framework and close the gates forever on the possibility of diverting public funds from public use," he said in conclusion.

Others who urged the establishment of a state university were J. M. Foster, Henry Abrahams, secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union, and E. Gerry Brown of the Brockton Central Labor Union.

PROGRESSIVE WARD COMMITTEE DISBANDED

Ward 22 Progressive committee has disbanded according to a notice sent to City Clerk Donovan today by Nils T. Kjellstrom, candidate for state Senate against James P. Timilty. The notice read: "In conformity to the election laws, I endeavored to get the ward 22 Progressive committee together, but was unable to do so, as the majority of the members were about to resign. Therefore I file this notice instead of sending in the names of the chairman and officers," as is required by law.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE NEEDS ARE DESCRIBED

President Butterfield Explains Plans for Improvement if Appropriation of \$200,000 Made

Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, with E. S. Draper, a member of the student body of the school and head waiter in the dining hall, told the committee on agriculture this morning of the needs of the institution during the coming year.

President Butterfield explained in detail the extensive improvements which it is intended to make with the annual appropriation of \$200,000 for six successive years if it is allowed, and Mr. Draper told convincingly of the desire of the students and college authorities for a dormitory for housing at least the upper classmen.

President Butterfield also was given an opportunity to speak on the inaugural recommendation of Governor Walsh, that graduates of the college be required, after graduation, to return to the farm for the purpose of disseminating the knowledge which they had obtained at the expense of the state. This matter is assigned for hearing on Feb. 18, but in order that Mr. Butterfield might not be required to come to Boston for that hearing alone he was heard today.

He said he had a great deal of sympathy for the Governor's idea that boys attending the college, at the expense of the state, should be made to feel that they owe a great deal to the commonwealth, and that it is their duty to give to the taxpayers as much as possible of their knowledge. He did not feel, however, that the plan is one which can be carried out, as the only possible way to enforce it would be to withhold a student's diploma until he should satisfy the college authorities that he had complied with the requirement.

Further than that, he questioned very much whether the ordinary farmer would be able to get much benefit from the advice which might be given him by a student who is to make a specialty of landscape gardening, or of agricultural chemistry; in fact, he said, it will usually be the case that the student will be more in need of practical instruction from the farmer than the farmer will be in need of advice from the student.

PEDLERS PLEAD RIGHTS TO SELL BY DRY MEASURE

Proposed Amendment to Weight Sale Law Given Hearing by Mercantile Affairs Committee

Some 30 pedlers of the city of Boston today appeared before the legislative committee on mercantile affairs at the State House in support of a bill introduced by Representative Edward G. Morris which provides that they be allowed to sell commodities by dry measure instead of by weight. The weight law has been on the statute books for two years.

Representative Morris said it was about time to stop making laws detrimental to the business man. Others who favored the proposed amendment were George A. Bishop, president of the Boston Produce Retail Pedlers; Edward F. Carey and Frank A. Gaffney. All of the proponents testified that the present law is a hardship on the pedler, though perhaps good for grocers.

The bill was opposed by Henry W. Mansfield, secretary and treasurer of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers and Provision Dealers Association.

R. M. Mahoney of Salem appeared favoring a bill which provides that the corporate name of "The Trustees of the Peabody Academy of Science" of Salem be changed to "Peabody Museum of Salem."

William Littler, secretary of the Brockton Chamber of Commerce, spoke in favor of a bill to increase the number of directors of that organization from 12 to 18.

C. L. DeNormandie, president of the South End Industrial school, favored a bill to change the name of the school to Norfolk House Center and to extend the influence of the school.

HARVARD TERM BILLS SATISFIED

Many Harvard students appeared at the office of the bursar of the university today to make payment of their tuition and other term bills. By noon tomorrow which is the last opportunity for settlement it is estimated that about \$500,000 will have been received by the bursar from the nearly 5000 students.

The term bills now due contain a \$60 item for the balance of the \$150 annual tuition. Charges for room-rent, laboratory fees and board will bring the average above \$100 per student.

The first \$80 of the tuition fee was paid at the opening of the college year. Another bill, rendered in June, will cover charges accumulating the rest of the year.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS SPEAK

Dr. Ernest Bernbaum gives the last of his series of lectures against equal suffrage at the rooms of the Public Interests League, 685 Boylston street, at 4 p. m. today, on the subject, "The Home vs. the Institution." Mrs. A. J. George, field secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association, speaks before the Fruit and Produce Exchange this afternoon.

LEGISLATORS TO DISCUSS PLAN TO EXPEDITE ACTION

Special Recess Committee Recommendations to Be Topic of a Hearing to Be Held Thursday at the State House

The recommendations of the special recess committee on legislative procedure, methods for expediting the business of the Legislature and cutting down the mass of unimportant material that must be considered by the General Court each year, will be the subject of a hearing before the joint committee on rules at the State House Thursday at 10:30 a. m.

Among the changes in the present methods of handling legislation recommended by the committee are the following:

The elimination of the formal reading of petitions and reports of committees. A rule permitting committees to pigeon-hole petitions by unanimous consent of all members.

The establishment of a new official, to be called clerk of committees, to be an expert upon drafting legislation and have charge of the detail of committee work.

The adoption of the budget system in the matter of special and general appropriations, together with giving the Governor the power of vetoing specific items. A classification of the salaries of state employees.

A requirement that all applications for pensions or annuities shall be indorsed by heads of departments or county, city or town officials.

The passage of an act granting local control over the question of abolishing, consolidating and creating new departments.

The passage of an act to allow the public service commission to sit singly in any part of the state.

RESTORATION OF NONANTUM SQ. CARS IS SOUGHT

Restoration of all day through car service between Harvard square, Cambridge, and Nonantum square, Newton, is asked, in a petition Arthur Kendrick of Newton and others have filed with the public service commission.

The petitioners allege that the present service is not only inadequate, but they are put to great inconvenience at the Watertown carhouse, because they have to transfer. They further state that no adequate provision has been made by the Boston Elevated management whereby passengers can conveniently and quickly make the change either in rush or normal hours of the day.

Several months ago the company discontinued running these lines through to the square. At that time it was learned that this was done at the request of the city officials of Newton so as to give more room in the square for the fire apparatus. Since that time the cars have been running as far as the Watertown car barn.

PRESIDENT SAYS HE SEEKS TO AVOID AN EXTRA SESSION

WASHINGTON — President Wilson told callers Monday he was making efforts to avoid an extra session of Congress. To Representative Borland and a Missouri delegation, who asked him to speak in Kansas City on his contemplated trip to San Francisco in March, the President said he wanted to prevent the necessity for calling an extra session, but had not finally determined on his course. Senator Williams told the President he favored an extra session if the shipping bill was defeated through a filibuster, but some other senators opposed an extra session for any purpose.

S. P. C. T. A. GIFTS ARE REPORTED

Francis H. Rowley, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, announced the receipt of gifts totaling \$1869.99 at the monthly meeting of the board of directors held today.

Gifts to the American Humane Society totaled \$659.17 during the month, according to President Rowley's report. During January 266 new Bands of Mercy were reported, of which 109 were in the schools of Massachusetts, 44 in schools of Rhode Island, 37 in schools of Ohio, 24 in schools of Maine, 16 in schools of South Carolina and 10 each in schools of Duluth, Minn., and Mechanicsburg, Pa. The total number of Bands of Mercy to date is 95,141.

CRETIC DUE TONIGHT

"Hope to dock at 5 p. m. today," was the wireless message received this morning from Captain Howarth of the White Star liner Cretic, nearing this port from the Mediterranean with 377 passengers. The steamer was due Monday.

ROCK ISLAND CASE TO RESUME

WASHINGTON—Investigation of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad's financial transactions will be resumed here Feb. 25, before Commissioner Clements, the interstate commerce commission announced today.

LOWER CAR STEP BILL WITHDRAWN BY PETITIONER

Elevated Officials Say Road Is Ready to Use Guard Fences if Good Design Is Found

Miss Adele C. Okie, who petitioned for legislation to limit the height of street car steps, withdrew her bill today, stating she was satisfied with the order of the public service commission limiting the height of steps on new cars to 15 inches and old cars to 17 inches.

Representative John F. Sheehan of Boston was heard by the committee on street railways this morning at the State House in support of his bill providing that guard rails or fences shall be installed at all elevated and subway stations.

L. A. Ford, representing the Elevated, said the company would be glad to install such a device if there were any such which are efficient.

James T. Carragher was heard by the committee in favor of his bill to require all street railway cars to be equipped with combined automatic and manual controlled fenders. The bill was opposed by Mr. Ford and by Bentley W. Warren, representing the Massachusetts Street Railway Association, on the ground that the public service commission has ample authority to require the use of such a fender if the inventor, who is Mr. Carragher, can convince the commission that it is proper to do so.

BILL TO REGULATE AUTO DISTANCE TO STREET CAR URGED

This morning the committee on roads and bridges at the State House heard Atty. Arthur L. Spring, appearing for the Highway Safety League, urge the passage of a bill to compel automobiles and motor vehicles to allow eight feet in passing a trolley car that has stopped to take on or let off passengers.

Francis Hurlbut, Jr., would not say that he was wholly opposed to the bill, but he thought it better to make the measure read within a reasonable distance of a trolley car. He pointed out that five feet would be ample for a single person while ten feet might be required for a crowd of people standing at the electric car.

W. G. Remick of the State Automobile Association opposed the bill. He said in Washington street in the shopping district automobiles under this law would be shut out entirely and the effect would lead to congestion. He thought the law better as it reads now that operators should slow down and in cases of a large number of passengers getting on or off a car should come to a full stop. Hearing closed.

PREPARATIONS FOR PEACE SOCIETY IN CHINA REPORTED

Preparations for the starting of a peace society in China similar to the one in Japan are reported by Isaac Mason, for 23 years a missionary in western China, who has recently passed through the United States on his way back to China after a year's furlough in England.

In the future Mr. Mason will devote much of his time to literary work in connection with the Christian Literature Society of Shanghai. He expects to give special attention to peace literature. Dr. Benjamin Trueblood's book, "Federation of the World," has been translated into Chinese by Mr. Mason.

BILL FOR PUBLIC DEFENDER URGED

This morning the committee on judiciary at the State House heard William H. Barter of Boston on his bill to provide that the Governor with the advice and consent of the council shall appoint for each district attorney a public defender.

The committee also heard Charles R. O'Connell of Peabody and William H. Fay in favor of a bill to abolish the present trial justice of Peabody and to make that town with Lynnfield a new judicial district with a district court.

NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

Navy Orders

WASHINGTON—The following special orders were issued today: Ens. S. N. Moore, detached Hopkins; to Maine. Paym. Reginald Spear to Kansas.

Movements of Vessels

New Orleans, Corinto for Acapulco. Maryland, at Mazatlan. Annapolis, at La Paz. Eagle, Aux Cayes, Haiti, to survey grounds. Chattanooga, San Diego for Corinto. New York, at Guacanayabo bay. North Dakota, at Guantanamo. E-2, Norfolk to sea for trial run and return. Pontiac and Aileen, Providence for New York yard. Callao, at Hong Kong. Castine, Puerto Plata for Mobile. Nashville, at Puerto Plata. Balch and Benham, at Pensacola. Tennessee, at Alexandria Egypt. Montana, at Guacanayabo bay. Tacoma, at Cristobal, Canal Zone, ordered to Port au Prince Haiti.

The flag of Commander in Chief Pacific reserve fleet has been transferred from the Colorado to the South Dakota.

ACTIVITY AMONG OFFICIALS BILL TO BE REPORTED

Legislative Committee Favors Measure to Prevent Men Holding Appointive Offices From Taking Part in Affairs

With a view to checking further the influence of many of the state officials and employees in the political affairs of Massachusetts, the legislative committee on public service is to report favorably in the House this afternoon a bill prohibiting these officials and employees from serving as officers of political causes and conventions and from advocating or opposing certain measures at legislative hearings.

The legislative measures in question are those relating to caucuses, conventions or political committees.

The bill applies to all salaried officers and employees except those elected by popular vote. This would include all appointees of the Governor to state positions, the state commissioners and their subordinates, the heads of state institutions throughout the commonwealth, the district police, etc.

Elected Officers Excepted

Among those excepted under the provisions of the bill are the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, secretary of the commonwealth, state treasurer, auditor, the attorney-general, district attorneys, county commissioners, etc.

An exception in the provision forbidding participation at hearings is made in the case of officials or employees asked to speak there by the Legislature or the Governor.

The bill was introduced on petition of Representative Robinson of Boston, Democrat, and the colleague of Representative Lomasney from the eight Suffolk district. It provides as follows:

Section 1. No salaried officer or employee of the commonwealth, not elected by popular vote, shall be an officer of any political caucus or a member of any political committee or convention, nor shall any officer or employee of the commonwealth, not elected by popular vote, apply for, object to, or advocate before the General Court any special act relating to caucuses, conventions or political committees, unless expressly authorized to do so by the General Court or either branch thereof or by the Governor of the commonwealth.

Section 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Stoneham Bill Indorsed

The committee on municipal finance will report a bill authorizing the town of Stoneham to borrow not exceeding \$30,000 for increasing its water supply.

Adverse reports have been filed on the following bills:

To regulate the collection by sale or taking of lands for unpaid taxes; to prohibit smoking in public places; to reduce the time during which shops and warehouses may be kept open on the Lord's day.

The ways and means committee will report the following appropriation bills: For expenses in connection with the destroying of cattle, \$100,000; For salaries and expenses in the department of animal industry, \$17,500.

SWIMMING POOL WORK IN SALEM HELP FOR IDLE

SALEM, Mass.—This city has adopted a new plan to find work for some of the unemployed, and incidentally benefit the city and the public at large.

When the question of reducing unemployment came up this winter, the trust funds commission notified the mayor that about \$1000 was available. It was decided to devote the license fees paid by the different theaters to this fund, and other donations have been made.

Director Wallace L. Gifford of the division of public property, under whom the parks and park commission come, proposed using the fund to pay men to work on a long projected swimming pool in Forest River park. Employment could be thus provided and the city incidentally gain a permanent improvement. The plan met with instant favor and is now being carried out, providing work for nearly 100 men, from time to time. The pool will be some 65 feet long, 25 feet wide and eight feet deep at deepest part, with a sloping beach at one side. The site of the pool is a disused dock.

SAYS SHIP BILL NOT AFFECTED BY GERMAN WARNING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — President Wilson said today that so far as his information goes it does not bear out the contention of the ship purchase bill opponents that European ports are so congested by scarcity of labor that the ships now there are experiencing great delay in loading and discharging cargoes.

The German

BUREAUCRACY IN GOVERNMENT CALLED WASTE

Commissioner of Immigration at
Ellis Island Points Out What
Has Been Done There by En-
couraging the Individual

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from
its New York Bureau

NEW YORK—Frederic C. Howe, commissioner of immigration at Ellis Island, is of the opinion that the present tendency toward governmental organization of departments and bureaus is away from democratic ideas. This bureaucratic development is at the cost of governmental efficiency, Mr. Howe believes, and he has taken a radical departure at Ellis Island by organizing his subordinates in such a manner as to promote individual interest and activity. "I have always believed," said Commissioner Howe, "that there was an indefensible waste in talent and imagination in the bureaucratic organizations, not only of public but of private agencies; that the division of public servants especially into those expected by reason of their duties to think, and those expected merely to serve, was not only undemocratic, but involved a serious loss to the government of much latent ability and talent."

"When I came here to Ellis Island, with its 500 employees," he said, "I caused about 20 divisions of inspectors, interpreters, clerks, matrons, stenographers, firemen, watchmen, laborers and charwomen to organize themselves into groups without the presence of their chiefs, and to select each a chairman and secretary for the purpose of looking after not only the individual claims of members, but those of the division itself, and to further recommend administrative changes that might make for the betterment of the service itself."

The Organization Perfected
"Upon this organization being completed, each group selected a delegate to a staff conference, which meets weekly for consideration of complaints or recommendations which come from the individual groups, and which act on these before they are sent on to the commissioner for final action."

That there was need for just such a democratic expression is attested by the alacrity with which the commissioner's plan was carried into effect. Once it was in operation, the leaving process began, and the result was speedily attained of a stiffening up along the whole line. Commissioner Howe had a model for his plan, for, as he expresses it, "The organization is not greatly different from that of a trade union in its methods and purposes. It permits any individual who may feel aggrieved to act through an impersonal committee. It brings to bear upon the complicated work of the station the action of 500 persons rather than the efforts of a score of administration chiefs. It awakens an esprit de corps, and an individual dignity and has already resulted in many recommendations of the most valuable kind for the improvement of the service. The staff meetings are of great interest; the discussions animated, and the decisions reached on the proposals submitted have been on a peculiarly high plane of interest, while there has been no evidence of personal seeking or effort at individual aggrandizement."

One of the first practical results came when owing to the economic situation confronting the immigration service last December, due to the conditions in Europe, it was found necessary to curtail the expenses of the station. Of this situation Mr. Howe says:

Proving Its Value

"Our new democratic organization of employees proved its value instantly. At that time it was rumored about the station that about one fourth of the station staff would have to be placed on furlough indefinitely, a condition that would have worked great hardship to about 100 men and women wholly unprepared to meet it. With my permission a meeting of the men was called for a discussion of the situation, and out of it came a definite proposal formulated by the men themselves and acquiesced in by the entire staff that the economic necessity should not be permitted to fall wholly upon a single group, but should be distributed over the whole station by means of a rotation of 30-day furloughs for all instead of an indefinite furlough for a portion of the force. The department agreed to the proposal and it has proved an equitable solution for a problem that involved many unpleasant individual problems."

Mr. Howe is a firm believer in the need of the democratic ideal in every phase of governmental work, and he says that unless some thoroughly democratizing plan be introduced where the bureaucratic and departmental spirit is now rising, much harm will be done.

"We must find some method by which the classified service of the government will become a progressive agency of accomplishment," he says. "Every conceivable activity is now represented in governmental service; in it lie opportunities for the display of every class of talent; and it is necessary that every government employee be convinced that there is no post in the service that will be closed to him if he will but show himself fitted to occupy it."

HIGHWAY INSTITUTE TO BE HELD
ANN ARBOR, Mich.—In connection with the short course in highway engineering to be given at the university, the Southeastern Highway Officials Institute will be held here Feb. 19, says a special to the Grand Rapids Press.

SUSPENSIONS OF SENTENCE IN U. S. COURTS OPPOSED

Attorney-General Notifies Assist-
ants of Custom Prevailing
Without Authority of Law

WASHINGTON—In a letter to all United States district attorneys, Attorney-General Gregory points out that indefinite suspension of sentence has been a practice in many federal courts and that the department of justice does not intend to sit idly by and permit it. The letter says:

"No court has such a power. It is in effect a pardon or commutation. Nor may a court exercise it indirectly, by a continuance of the case from term to term for sentence, or by other similar device."

"This custom has been the cause of much complaint, and has tended somewhat to discredit the administration of the criminal law in the federal courts. In future you will protest against and object to any motions or requests for such suspension order and report the making of the order to this department, that it may take the necessary steps to compel the issuance of commitment upon any such sentence."

"Because this involves an attack upon a practice heretofore tolerated, proper courtesy to the judicial officer requires that he be advised in advance that the department finds it necessary in future to oppose these orders. You will convey this information to each judge of your district and at the same time offer, should any judge doubt this limitation of his judicial power, to furnish reference to decisions relating thereto—which reference the department, at your request, will furnish."

LOUISIANA SUGAR PLEA ADVANCED A STEP IN THE HOUSE

WASHINGTON—The plea of Senator-elect Broussard, that Louisiana receive authority from Congress to appeal direct to the supreme court for an interpretation of the Underwood tariff sugar rates was granted Monday by the House judiciary committee, which reported a resolution authorizing the appeal. An attempt will be made to consider the resolution at this session. The treasury department has contended that a suit against the United States could not be brought without the consent of Congress.

Louisiana contends that the collection of the duty on sugar violates the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba, and that in the light of the supreme court decisions Congress reenact the rate prescribed by the Payne-Aldrich bill—1.34 a hundred pounds. The present rate is \$1.01 a hundred pounds, and the difference in 10 months has amounted to more than \$15,000,000.

OCTAGONAL GOLD COINS FEATURE FAIR'S MINTAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from
its San Francisco Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Details regarding the special coinage authorized by a recent act of Congress for the commemoration of the Panama-Pacific international exposition were made public by T. W. H. Shanahan, superintendent of the United States mint at San Francisco. A feature of the proposed coinage will be the reproduction of the octagonal gold coins issued in California in 1851. In the coinage of not to exceed 3000 gold pieces of the \$50 denomination, one half is to be of octagonal shape.

Ten thousand gold coins of the \$2.50 denomination and 25,000 of the \$1 gold pieces have been authorized and not to exceed 200,000 50 cent pieces, the latter to be coined at the mint exhibit at the exposition. All of the special coinage is to be sold to the exposition company at par for resale at prices to be fixed by the exposition management.

LIBERIA TO BE PROF. STARR'S TOPIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from
its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—"America's Debt to Liberia" is the subject of the Lincoln day address which Prof. Frederick Starr, anthropologist of the University of Chicago and authority on the negro republic of Africa, will deliver at the McCormick Theological Seminary Feb. 12. Liberia's urgent need of aid from the United States will form the theme of Dr. Starr's address, he has indicated, in commenting on the republic's situation, needing food and accused by the Allies of a breach of neutrality. The African republic will in all probability be represented in the convention to be held at the Coliseum here next fall, showing 50 years of progress by the negro, Dr. Starr said.

NEIL M'NEIL BUILDERS' APPEAL BOARD CHOICE
Neil McNeil, who was removed from the former board of appeal of the city building department by Mayor Curley was named by the board of directors of the Master Builders Association for appointment on the new board. The directors write the mayor that as no reason has been given for Mr. McNeil's removal they deem it unfair to name any other for the office.

CONGRESSMEN CRITICIZE U. S. HEALTH SERVICE

Representatives in Defeating
Senate Bill Seeking Doctors'
Pay Increases Declare Office
Used for Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from
its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Surgeons of the public health service came in for criticism on the floor of the House last week, as a result of which the House defeated a Senate bill to increase certain salaries in the service by a total of about \$40,000 a year.

Minority Leader Mann charged that the doctors had maintained an organized lobby for these increases and said the service had been demoralized by a propaganda. Representative Martin Dies of Texas, and others, took occasion to criticize the activities of the health service, especially the health bulletins, which he said were not worth the paper on which they were printed.

"The truth is," said Mr. Mann, "that the public health service has been largely demoralized during the past five or six years because there has been a propaganda from the top to the bottom, spending time working for an increase in compensation, instead of performing the work for which the men are paid."

"These men do not receive poor pay. They receive salaries for life. The committee ought to tell these men: 'Go and attend to your own business; you ought to be satisfied.'"

The House defeated the bill, which allowed the health surgeons certain compensation for personal rooms, light and heat, in the face of the committee's favorable report and the support of Leader Underwood.

Salaries Often Raised
"The public health service during my service in this House has had passed several laws increasing their compensation," said Mr. Mann. "Two years ago we passed a law increasing the basic pay in the service. Why should these men receive this now proposed increase in this indirect method when two years ago they received a direct increase higher than has been granted to any other branch of the public service in many years?"

"Section 2 provides that assistant surgeons shall be promoted to the grade of past assistant surgeons in the order of seniority, at the expiration of three years commissioned service, after examination. Here is a promotion regardless of vacancies. This also means a considerable increase in salaries. I see no occasion for this increase." A man cannot put in his time in the public service trying to get an increase in salary without neglecting the public business.

Critics Health Rules

Mr. Dies based his criticisms of the health service on broader grounds. "I wish the human family might be healthy," he said. "I believe we are all on the side of health, although I am not so enthusiastic about throwing about the people all the regulations, inspections, investigations, suggestions and advice on the part of the government as to their health as some other gentlemen are in this chamber."

"I have no doubt if these gentlemen, high priced, high paid, and learned, who are in the health service, had their way about it, they would inspect every laborer in the country; they would inspect every farmer and probably require him, if the matter went as far as they would like it to go, to take his regular evening bath and keep his nails manicured."

"Indeed, the way we are traveling in this good nation we will pretty soon provide supervisors for all the people in all walks of life."

"If we will tax the people on all the activities of their industrial lives in order to set over them a great swarming army of federal employees and inspectors the people will be wonderfully protected—wonderfully protected against every idea and every initiative and every personal individual ambition through all their lives."

Reports Voluminous

"We know all the waste baskets are filled in the morning with the reports of bureaus and commissions. We have one for everything. No bug is too little and no social problem too great but that we manufacture a bureau or commission of some kind with salaries fixed to look after them. I confess I do not read the numerous bulletins of the health service that fill my waste-basket every morning."

Mr. Dies called attention to some recent bulletins of the service to show their absurdity and succeeded in provoking considerable laughter in the House. One, which he said was written by a \$4000 or \$5000 surgeon, told in detail of the importance of remembering one's age and said a good way to fix in mind the date of one's birth was to fit it into some simple nursery rhyme. Some of the rhymes were read, and some members said it was scarcely believable that such a publication should be put out by a government bureau.

Representative Humphrey said the public health service was printing circulars in its own department, which should be printed, if at all, in the government printing office, all of which, he said, was part of an advertising scheme and in violation of the law.

In justification of the compensation increases friends of the bill set forth a list of 25 acts of Congress and executive orders, since Jan. 1, 1899, which have granted additional powers and imposed additional duties upon the public health service. Those who claim the service is developing a propaganda say this is the very way they work to get the salary increases—seek additional powers, then say they should have more money because of the added responsibilities.

THE MONITOR FREE EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

FOR "HELP WANTED" AND "SITUATIONS WANTED" ONLY

The conditions under which advertisements will be published free in this department are:
SITUATIONS WANTED: The advertiser must send in the advertisement with this coupon and one letter of reference as to good character (to be left in our files), and one name and address of a reliable person who will certify as to the satisfactory ability of the advertiser.
HELP WANTED: The advertiser must send in the advertisement with this coupon, together with written evidence of good character. In all cases the full name and address of advertiser must be furnished for publication, or advertisement will not be considered.

Name of Advertiser.....
Street..... City.....
State..... Country.....
The attached written reference as to good character is by.....

An advertisement fulfilling the conditions expressed in the Coupon above will be run free for three days in this department. The offer does not extend to those who have already been in the department, nor to those who have been in the department more than once. The advertiser must send in the coupon with the advertisement, and the coupon will be returned to the advertiser. The advertiser must send in the coupon with the advertisement, and the coupon will be returned to the advertiser. The advertiser must send in the coupon with the advertisement, and the coupon will be returned to the advertiser.

ADVERTISERS NOT WISHING TO USE THIS DEPARTMENT MAY HAVE ACCEPTABLE ADVERTISEMENTS PUBLISHED ON THE CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAGES AT THE RATES PRINTED AT THE HEAD OF SUCH PAGES

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

CAPABLE WOMAN wanted for housework; must be a good cook; three in family; mother and child; references required; wages \$7.00 per week; 100-102 W. 1st St., Boston, Mass.

EXPERIENCED SALESWOMAN wanted on infants' wear; only those accustomed to trade need apply; MR. KIMBALL, 31-33 Winter St., Boston.

WANTED—A millinery apprentice; call afternoons; MRS. KUSTIS, 685 Boylston St., Boston; Rm. 301.

WANTED—An experienced maid to act as waitress and chambermaid; references required; call afternoons; MRS. G. E. FARRINGTON, 53 Vista Ave., Abundant, Mass. Tel. 670 Newton West.

WANTED—A housekeeper; references required; call afternoons; MRS. G. E. FARRINGTON, 53 Vista Ave., Abundant, Mass. Tel. 670 Newton West.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

DAY WORK of any kind wanted by strong, reliable woman; well recommended; MRS. STEWART, 728 E. 8th St., South Boston.

MILINERY TRIMMER with long experience wants position for coming season; MRS. E. BELLI, Norway, Mass.

PROFESSIONAL COOK wishes to go out to prepare lunches and dinner parties; best references; answer by letter only; MRS. G. E. FARRINGTON, 53 Vista Ave., Abundant, Mass. Tel. 670 Newton West.

RELIABLE COLORED WOMAN would like apartments to care for cleaning, mending, or plain sewing; MRS. NETTIE GREEN, 235 W. 1st St., Boston.

SECOND GIRL, child's nurse, or general maid where only plain cooking is required; colored girl wants situation; MRS. M. J. LAMAS, 55 Sterling St., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, 12 years' experience, desires stenographic, clerical or general office work; preferably short day; good references; MISS M. F. CLOUGH, 49 Monument St., W. Medford, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Eleven years' experience; excellent references; also quick, plain longhand writer; S. H. SAMUEL, 42 Walnut St., Somerville, Mass.

VIOLINIST—Young lady wishes position in orchestra or play; RUTH BROOK, 10 W. 4th St., West Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Cleaning by the day, or apartments to care for; JOHANNA WILKINS, 200 W. 1st St., Boston.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper; capable of taking full charge if desired; or as attendant; would travel; MRS. S. M. WHITMAN, Upland Rd., Arlington, Mass.

WOMAN, middle-aged, competent, wants charge of small household where husband can be with her and help; a good seamstress, fond of children; both cooks, caretaker, and housekeeper; no references; MRS. CHARLES SELLWOOD, 420 Massachusetts Ave., suite 1, Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER or cook—SITUATION wanted in private family by young woman with boy going to school; HILMA HANSON, 488 Columbus Ave., Boston.

YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, 19, would like position as companion to lady; good pianist and reader; very willing and energetic; MRS. E. DAVIS, 29 Fenwick Rd., Woburn, Mass.

YOUNG COLORED WOMAN would like work by day or hour, cleaning or laundry work; references; MRS. E. DAVIS, 29 Fenwick Rd., Woburn, Mass.

YOUNG LADY would like place to learn typewriting; good at figures; good references; MRS. G. E. FARRINGTON, 53 Vista Ave., Abundant, Mass. Tel. 670 Newton West.

YOUNG LADY wishes position in office or as cashier; M. T. MALLORY, 123-2 Dorchester, Mass. Tel. 1383-2.

YOUNG WOMAN who can do embroidery, sewing, mending, and general housework, desires position in good home in South Boston; MISS M. J. LAMAS, 55 Sterling St., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN of refinement and education desires position as companion or child's caretaker with party attending evening school; references; MAUD WESTER, Whitin, Vt.

YOUNG WOMAN who can do embroidery, sewing, mending, and general housework, desires position in good home in South Boston; MISS M. J. LAMAS, 55 Sterling St., Roxbury, Mass.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Position with refined family as companion for adult or children; fully capable of all household work; no restrictions as to location; RUTH HOLMES, 825 Oneida St., Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—Housekeeping by the day by strong, good worker (colored); MRS. A. GREER, 417 W. 52d St., New York City.

YOUNG WOMAN experienced "investigator," also 2nd class stenographer, 3 responsible position; FLORA A. PORTER, 515 Euclid St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

POSITION OPEN for a wide-awake office boy who can operate typewriter, an advertising office. STANDARD ADVERTISING, 1420 Advertising Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Experienced and reliable woman as general housekeeper in family of four; no laundry; all modern conveniences; good wages; MRS. J. C. LINDSEY, 50 Alvarado Rd., East Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—Working housekeeper for family of adults; good plain cooking required; capable of taking charge during day absence; references; MRS. N. JOHNSON, 525 Surf St., Chicago, Ill. View 3829.

WANTED—Reliable woman; must be good plain cook; family of four; no laundry; other help; suburban home; all modern conveniences. Address MRS. J. C. LINDSEY, 50 Alvarado Rd., East Cleveland, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN, experienced in commercial order, publication, retail, agency advertising; keen insight into marketing and advertising; references; MRS. N. JOHNSON, 525 Surf St., Chicago, Ill. View 3829.

GENERAL OFFICE MAN (33, married), 14 years' experience in commercial and railroad office work; first-class references; ARTHUR W. MILLER, 4501 Vincennes Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

SALESMAN of ability and integrity seeks connection; is willing to start on moderate salary where a future is assured; HENRY WEITZ, 1035 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN with years of road experience, desires to make connection with territory; references; GEO. ALBERT, 2880 John R. St., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Operating position now; graduate; unmarried; 10 years' experience; order, mine cleaner and superintendent open and mines; shaft sinking, construction, ore grading in Minnesota and Michigan; L. E. HARLACHER, Iron River, Mich.

WANTED—Opportunity to prove worth to some growing concern; youth, energetic, ambitious, and good experience in building and architecture; willing to leave town; H. E. RASMUS, 5213 N. 72nd St., Chicago, Phone Hyde 4488.

SITUATION as office manager, assistant or traveling auditor; 14 years' experience; 3 with largest rubber manufacturers; branch in Chicago; G. V. YLIT, 428 Rhodes Ave., Akron, Ohio.

YOUNG MAN with several years' experience in selling hardware for jobber and retail; willing to travel; MRS. J. C. LINDSEY, 50 Alvarado Rd., East Cleveland, Ohio.

YOUNG MAN with position as bookkeeper; graduate of well-known school; two years' business experience; good references; will go anywhere; HENRY W. YLIT, 428 Rhodes Ave., Akron, Ohio.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in commercial order, publication, retail, agency advertising; keen insight into marketing and advertising; references; MRS. N. JOHNSON, 525 Surf St., Chicago

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, RESTAURANTS

WESTERN

Great Northern Hotel
CHICAGO
JOHN C. ROTH, Managing Director

400 ROOMS
330 with Private Bath
\$1.50 to \$2.00 Without Bath
\$2.50 up With Bath
Newly Rebuilt and Refurnished Inside

WESTERN

The Saint Paul
St. Paul, Minnesota
CHAS. G. ROTH, MANAGER

300 Outside Rooms, each with Bath
RATES \$2.00 to \$4.00
European Plan
High Class in Every Respect

Merchants Hotel
St. Paul, Minn.

EUROPEAN PLAN
Monitor Readers will receive every attention
RATES \$1.00 to \$1.50 PER DAY
WITH BATH \$1.50 to \$2.50 PER DAY
GOOD CAFE AT MODERATE PRICES

GEO. R. KIBBE - Manager

Shirley Hotel
DENVER COLORADO
SEVENTEENTH AVENUE AND LINCOLN STREET
DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL
Hotel Owns and Operates Dairy and Gardens
IRWIN B. ALLEN, Manager

HOTEL KUPPER
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Conveniently located in Shopping District
CAFE OF PARTICULAR EXCELLENCE
ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE FOR LADIES TRAVELING ALONE
EUROPEAN PLAN—\$1.00 to \$3.00 PER DAY

SEATTLE, WASH.

Washington Hotel
NEW
SUPERB LOCATION
Overlooking Harbor and Sound
All Rooms with Private Bath
RATES \$2.50 PER DAY AND UP
Superior Dining Service and Cafe
One of the Finest Hotels on the Pacific Coast

IN SEATTLE, WASH.
THE COMFORTABLE HOTEL IS
THE LINCOLN
TRANSIENT RESIDENTIAL

Under Management of CHAS. A. CUSHING
Renovated and Redecorated
AMERICAN \$3.00 AND UP EUROPEAN \$1.00 AND UP
One Block and a Half from Heart of the City

HOTEL RADISSON
Minneapolis Minn.

The finest in the Northwest
Rates \$1.50 per day and upward
Hotel Radisson Co.

MAHA HOTEL LOYAL
FIREPROOF - MODERN - EUROPEAN
F. J. LAMAR, LESSEE & MANAGER

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

Hotel Breslin
"The Center of Things Active"
NEW YORK CITY

Modern, fireproof and catering to a high class of patronage, this hotel has the added advantage of a convenient location on Broadway at 29th Street, the center of the shopping and theater district. The comfort of its guests is the first consideration of the management.
MAY WE MAIL YOU OUR BOOKLET
EDWARD C. FOGG, Managing Director.
R. L. BROWN, Resident Manager.

HOTEL ROCHESTER
Rochester, N. Y.
W. D. HORSTMAN, Resident Mgr.

HOTEL LAFAYETTE
Buffalo, N. Y.
A. J. IRELAND, Asst. Mgr.

HOTEL KIMBALL
Springfield, Mass.
L. L. PIERCE, Resident Mgr.

Rates \$2.00 up. Fire proof. All rooms with bath
The above hotels are under the personal supervision of
GEO. W. SWEENEY

THE GUEST HOME
QUIET RESTFUL
894 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Rates \$1.00 per day and upwards. American plan.
Bell Phone Tupper 5247-W Near Bryant St.

THE HAMILTON
14th and E. Sts., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
A Select Family and Transient Hotel. Ideal Location. Modern Apartments and Homelike Guest Table. American Plan \$2.00 up per day. Special rates by week or month. Booklet.
IRVING C. BALL, Proprietor.

A QUIET FAMILY HOTEL
LOCATED IN THE FINE BELT
Open Out to Sea
Dancing / E. E. SPANGENBERG
LAKEWOOD, N. J. Manager.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL - COTTAGES & CONDO
On the Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
A delightful place to spend the Winter and Spring months.
CAPACITY 600 ORCHESTRA - DANCING

CALIFORNIA HOTELS AND RESORTS

PINE INN, CARMEL, CAL.
"By-the-Sea"

"WHERE THE PINES AND OCEAN MEET" IDEAL WINTER CLIMATE
Monthly rates. Steam heat. Golf, tennis. American Plan \$2.00 to \$3.50 a day. Auto-bus meets the trains at Monterey. Address G. W. CREASER.

Van Nuys Hotel
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

E. L. POTTER CO. C. H. KNAPPE, Manager

A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
Arlington Hotel Santa Barbara California
A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel
Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage
PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE E. P. DUNN, Lessee

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
Hotel Shattuck

Only Fire Proof Hotel. NEW. 300 Rooms.
Direct service to Panama-Pacific Exposition. Sent both ways.
\$3.50 to \$7.00 American Plan. \$2.00 to \$5.00 European Plan. NO B.A.B.

SAN FRANCISCO
THE KEYSTONE

54 Fourth St., 1/4 block from Market.
Accommodations equal to the BEST and for LESS. RATES:
Without Bath—per night: \$1.00 day; 2 persons, \$1.50 day. With Private Bath—1 person, \$1.25 and \$1.50 day; 2 persons, \$2.00 and \$2.50 day.

HOTEL ALEXANDRIA
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Magnificent equipment. Excellent Cuisine. Unobtrusive service. 700 luxurious rooms.

HOTEL ST. FRANCIS
SAN FRANCISCO
One Thousand Rooms
Under the Management of JAMES WOODS

SAN FRANCISCO
PALACE HOTEL
Famous for its Court, Cuisine, Service
THE FAIRMONT
Under Same Management

BERESFORD
Hotel, European Plan.
Special a la Carte Breakfast
655 Sutter St.
San Francisco, Cal.
Five minutes' walk to business center.
Rates: \$1 to \$2 per day.
Special week or month.

EL VAVRA APARTMENTS
Every comfort, unequalled climate, magnificent views, elevator, steam heat, hot and cold water, close in, yet quiet as country home; private phone.

THOMAS STONE, Proprietor
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
NEW YORK AND EASTERN

Hotel St. James
SAN JOSE, CAL. St. James Park
Under new management.
Hotel now undergoing repairs.
Headquarters for commercial men and tourists. Fine commercial sample rooms.
Rates by the Week for Permanent People

SOUTHERN
A Magnificent Resort Hotel
Combining all the enjoyments, conveniences and facilities of Europe's leading Resorts, such as Aix, Vichy, Karlsruhe, Nauheim and Harrogate.

Hotel Chamberlin
OLD POINT COMFORT
Interesting booklet describing the Hotel and its exceptional attractions and facilities sent upon request. Address
GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr.
Box 123, Fortress Monroe, Va.

"Land of the Sky"
MOUNTAIN PARK HOTEL
Hot Springs, North Carolina
\$65,000 has been spent reconstructing and refurbishing this ideal Summer Resort. Golf, riding, tennis, swimming pool. Write for booklet.
H. W. FOSS, MANAGER
Late of Tampa Bay Hotel

SHOREHAM HOTEL
H STREET, N. W., AT FIFTEENTH
WASHINGTON, D. C.
European Plan Fireproof
Beautifully located in the center of the most fashionable part of the city, in the heart of the financial district, only one block from the Treasury and White House grounds and convenient to all points of interest.
The Shoreham has been entirely reconstructed and refurbished throughout, and now offers the most desirable accommodations obtainable in Washington.
Service and cuisine unequalled.
R. S. DOWNS, Manager.

FAMOUS HOTELS OF WEST COAST OF FLORIDA

DE SOTO HOTEL Tampa	LIZOTTE HOTEL Pass-a-Grille
FLORENCE VILLA Florence, Villa	MANAYETIA HOTEL Bradentown
FLORONTON HOTEL St. Petersburg	ROYAL PALM Hotel Fort Myers
GASPARILLA INN Boys Grande	TAMPA BAY Hotel Tampa
THE HILLSBORO Tampa	VERDON INN Tarpun Springs
HOTEL HUNTINGTON St. Petersburg	VERDON INN Clearwater
HOTEL PINTA GORDA Funa Gorda	THE BELLEVUE Belvoir Heights

For information and booklets address above.
Reached by Atlantic Coast Line or Seaboard Air Line

BALMY BERMUDA BECKONS YOU
Hamilton Hotel
Bermuda
Largest and Leading Hotel
Large Ocean Liners—48 Hrs. from New York
New York Office, 389 Fifth Ave.
Telephone—Murray Hill 3850

BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL
Opposite the British Museum
THACKERAY HOTEL
GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON
This large and well-appointed hotel has passenger lift, electric light throughout, lounge and spacious dining, drawing, writing and reading rooms. Fireproof floors.
Bedroom, Attendants and Table d'Hôte Breakfast. Single, from \$1.36 to \$2

"Golfers' Southern Paradise"
The BELLEVUE
BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, FLA.
NOW OPEN
Two 18-Hole Golf Courses with Turf Putting Greens. For information, booklet etc., address H. D. SEXTON, Mgr.

THE DESPLAND
Largest and Most Modern Hotel at DAYTONA ON THE FAMOUS FLORIDA
NOW OPEN. Superb ocean beach, sea bathing, golf, tennis, boating, dancing, orchestra. Accommodates 250. Many private baths. Hot and cold running water in practically every room; elevator, steam heat, electric light. Superior Cuisine. Booklet on application.
LEON M. WAITE, Mgr., Summer Hotel
800-Nipit Park Lodge, Lake Sunapee, N. H.

NEW ENGLAND

HOTEL LENOX
BOSTON
BOYLSTON AND EXETER STREETS
Now Under Management of L. C. PRIOR

IN THE CENTER OF THE ARISTOCRATIC BACK BAY
Every room of this well appointed hotel has an outside exposure. Located 3 minutes from Copley Station of the subway. Modern, fireproof and elegant. Rates attractive.

TARIFF
Single room, bath... 2.00 per day
Single room, bath... 2.50 per day up
Double room, bath... 3.50 per day up
Satisfactory arrangements made for guests remaining by week, month or season.

Copley Square Hotel
Exeter and Blagden Streets
HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON
Containing 350 Rooms—200 with Private Baths
SUNDAY HOME DINNERS
1-8 P. M. \$1.25 per cover
RATES \$1.50 up without bath. \$2.00 up with bath. Sitting Rooms, Bed Room and private bath \$5.00 up.
AMOS H. WHIPPLE, Proprietor

Brandon Hall
BROOKLINE, MASS.
2 Rooms and Bath to Sublet For Balance of Season or Longer
3 Rooms and Bath to Sublet For About Six Weeks
ARTHUR L. RACE, Prop.
HOTEL BRUNSWICK
COPLEY SQUARE BOSTON
For Transient and Permanent Guests Very Accessible to All Parts of the City
Table d'Hôte Lunch and Dinner A la Carte to Midnight
FRED E. JONES, Proprietor

Hotel Buckminster
645 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Eight Minutes from Park St.
Furnished suites of two to five rooms with bath, for permanent or transient occupancy.
P. F. BRINE, Proprietor
Tel. B. B. 3250.

Hotel Westminster
BOSTON, MASS.
ON BEAUTIFUL COPLEY SQUARE
One minute from Back Bay and Huntington Avenue Stations
250 ROOMS \$1.50 UP EMIL F. COULON
High-Class Family Hotel in Back Bay
SUITES FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
HOTEL CANTERBURY
Charlesgate West and Newbury St.
Overlooking Charles River and Esplanade
Cafe Unexcelled GEO. E. STEARNS, Treasurer
Commonwealth Avenue
Boston
HOTEL VENDOME
Distinguished for its clientele, appointments and location. Attractive for permanent and transient guests and most convenient for automobile parties.
C. H. GREENLEAF & CO.
WHITE MOUNTAINS
New Plymouth Inn
PLYMOUTH, N. H.
Week-end winter parties in New Hampshire; 2 days of outdoor sports FIVE DOLLARS per person; private bath, extra; steam heat, open fires, electricity, phones, all modern.
H. L. TIRRELL, Prop.

Old Natick Inn
SOUTH NATICK, MASS.
Telephone Natick 8610
A few rooms for people who enjoy winter weather in the country.
Fine roads for walking and driving.
Skating on the Charles River.
Excellent table.
Real country yet within easy reach of Boston.
MISS HARRIS, Manager.

Hotel Oxford
COPLEY SQUARE BOSTON, MASS.
Nearest hotel to Esplanade Station of R. & A. R. R. and N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Near Public Library, Trinity Church, New Opera House. European Plan Cafe. Private Dining Rooms. A comfortable hotel with large rooms and first-class cuisine at moderate prices.
PHILIP P. PRETTO, Proprietor

Hotel Galvez ... Galveston
ON SEAWALL
Overlooking Beautiful Gulf of Mexico
All Outdoor Sports. Good Roads
A WINTER PARADISE
Booklets DAVID LAUBER

The New Monteleone
NEW ORLEANS
Modern. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. Located in center of most interesting part of the city. European plan.
Room with detached bath \$1.00 up.
Room with private bath \$2.50 up.
JAMES D. KENNEY, MANAGER

FLORIDA
HOTEL CLARENDON
AND COTTAGES
Seabreeze, Daytona Station
"On the East Coast. Located directly on the Ocean and the Famous Beach."
Golf (9 holes, one of the best courses in the South)
Tennis, Motoring, Horseback Riding, Sea Bathing.

Hotel Anslay
ATLANTA, GA.
South's Most Modern and Beautiful Hotel
Rooms without bath \$1.00 per day.
Rooms with connecting bath \$1.50 per day.
Rooms with private bath \$2.00 per day and up.

FLORIDA
HOTEL RICHMOND
Richmond, Virginia
New—Fireproof
European and American Plans

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

TOPEKA, KANSAS

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

The Prevailing Styles! Are nowhere better exemplified than in the fresh NEW APPAREL FOR SPRING that

Kline's

ARE SHOWING IN THEIR STORES IN KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI AND DETROIT

New Skirts for Spring

IT'S a pleasure to see the new Skirts and to try them on. The very newness and change in style make them attractive.

The average size women invariably choose the new circular Skirts. They are both graceful and youthful. Some have the new Empire belts; others, military hip bands and large pockets.

The larger women often prefer the straighter models. These usually have extra fullness effected by pleated insets. Others are tailored with the cuff hem.

Smart tailoring distinguishes these new Skirts. They're of covert, gabardine, Chudah, poplin, broadcloth in every new color for spring. A special showing at \$1.98—others up to \$19.75.

Jones' Women's Store—Walnut St., Second Floor

THE JONES STORE CO.

BANKS

BANKS

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

Less Than One Cent Per Day to Protect Your Papers in One of Our SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
CITIZENS SAVINGS TRUST COMPANY
1019 GRAND AVENUE, KANSAS CITY, MO. "Opposite Emery Bldg."

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

COOPER—SPECK

Men's Furnishing Goods Exclusively
929 WALNUT STREET
(In the Afternoon Shade of the Commerce Building.) KANSAS CITY, MO.

HATS, ALL STYLES,
\$2 and \$3

WOOLWORTH, HAT CO.

827 WALNUT ST.
(Opp. Commerce Building)

CLEANING AND PRESSING

EUREKA

CLEANERS
KANSAS CITY, MO.

3442-44 Brooklyn

Parcel Post orders Given Prompt Attention

HAT CLEANING

NATIONAL HAT CO.

HAT CLEANING
Old Hats Made New, Cleaned and Blocked
210 E. 8TH STREET
H. Phone M-4740

TAILORS

JOHN FRASER

Merchant Tailor
Gates Building 111 E. 10th Street

FURNITURE

The Hocquard Furniture Co.

"Factory to Fireside"
Terms if desired
1328-30 GRAND AVENUE

SHOES

BESSE AVERY CO.

Latest Novelties. Greatest Values
Ladies' and Children's Shoes
KANSAS CITY, MO.

KODAKS

The Highest Grade Material
and best workmen to be had, together with
quick service, produce the quality in our
KODAK WORK, which is responsible for
our enormous business. Send for price list
and free sample. 1010 Grand Avenue,
KANSAS CITY PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

FLORISTS

A. Maxwell

Florist
N. E. corner 10th St. and Grand Ave.
All the flowers in season. Prices reasonable.
Phone 4407. Main 3888, both phones.

LAUNDRIES

SILVER LAUNDRY

"THE LAUNDRY OF QUALITY"
FAMILY WORK DRY CLEANING
CLEAN TOWEL DEPARTMENT
1012-1020 CAMPBELL ST.
Bell Main 710 Home tel. Main 2508

COAL

ALBURN ANTHRACITE

"The Quality Coal"
KATZMAIER COAL CO.
Bell Home 346 Grand Main

GROCERS

KEENEY AND KEEVER

Groceries and Meats
4508 THROST AVENUE
Home Phone Co. 414 Bell Phone So. 2202

MERCHANTS IN KANSAS CITY

Desiring to place advertising in the
Monitor will receive prompt and care-
ful attention by dealing with the local
representative.

N. E. HITCHIE, 710 Commerce Bldg.
Tel. Home Main 3263

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

KERR'S CORSET SHOP

Third Floor Lillis Bldg., Cor. 11th & Walnut
We carry one hundred styles in
Front and Back Lace Corsets and all
Corset Accessories. Corsets \$1.00 to \$25.00.

Allison Hair Shop

MANICURING, SHAMPOOING
AND TOILET ARTICLES
300 Sharp Building, Eleventh and Walnut

Lemmon Hair Shop

MANICURING, SHAMPOOING AND TOILET ARTICLES
301 Sharp Bldg., Eleventh and Walnut Sts.

BRINLEY

Corsets made to order. Parcel post
orders solicited. All work guaranteed.
305 Altman Bldg. Both Phones.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

TIFFANYTONES

"Photos of Quality"
Made only (in Kansas City) by

STUDEBAKER

Modern Photographer
911 Grand Ave. Opp. Gas Office

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

WESTERN CHANDELIER CO.

H. Goodfarb Albert Jacobson
Moving to larger quarters, 30% discount
sale now on. Write for catalogue.
1231 Walnut Street.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

MAGNET CLEANERS

Cleaners, Dyers and Carpet Cleaners
Satisfaction Guaranteed
Phones: East 509 2528 Prospect

COUNTRY CLUB

CLEANERS AND DYERS
NEW LOCATION
N. E. Corner Westport and Broadway
Both Phones—South 2028

CARPENTERS

LET ME FIGURE on your spring work
now. Screening, sleeping porches, general
job work. Bell So. 1007 W.

NEW YORK CITY

STORAGE AND MOVING

BOWLING GREEN STORAGE & VAN CO.
18 BROADWAY NEW YORK
Trans-Atlantic and Inland Removals.
HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS AND FINE ARTS
STORAGE AND FORWARDING IN STEEL VANS
NEW FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE 110 WEST 18TH ST.

Hoisting Lift Van on Board Steamer
New Fireproof Storage
For Household Furniture
Clean Separate Locked Rooms
WAREHOUSE
248 250 252 West 6th St.
FOREIGN AND INLAND REMOVAL
OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
BOWLING GREEN STORAGE & VAN CO.
18 Broadway, New York

SHOPPING

MRS. VIVIAN M. DEMAREST, experi-
enced N. Y. shopper; satisfaction assured;
no charge. 742 Parker st., Newark, N. J.

NEW YORK

Merchants may send Monitor adver-
tising to WARREN C. KLEIN, Suite
211-212 Metropolitan Tower, 1 Mad-
ison Avenue.

MISCELLANEOUS

LATHES

MOSELEY LATHES

For Tool and Watch Makers
World renowned for its perfection,
quality, accuracy and durability.
Send for catalogue.
MOSELEY LATHES CO., ELGIN, ILL.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

THREE ACRES
of beautiful grounds, fruit trees, fine
well, garage, modern house of 12 rooms
and three baths; price \$30,000. MRS. E.
C. HUGHES, 969 University ave., Palo
Alto.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

GROCERY AND MEAT BUSINESS FOR
SALE—In beautiful Redlands, Cal.; a
live grocery and meat business, very
worthy of investigation; about \$4000 re-
quired. Address CHAS. D. FOWLER, 902
Orange st., Redlands, Cal.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—NEW HIT, good profits. Gold
framed merchants' signs; samples free;
2x28 gold framed and 12x12; sell 50c;
portraits pillow tops, convex work; lowest
prices; catalog free. CONSOLIDATED
PORTRAIT CO., Dept. 30, Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS

WANTED—Agent to represent us in
America and Canada for Hosiery and Knit-
ing Yarns. Send references to WM.
SCHWEN & CO., Alma Works, Steiner
Lane, Bradford, Yorkshire, England.

HELP WANTED—MALE

AUTO and carriage painter; proficient
in stripping and monogramming; can come
immediately; write or wire, F. H. DAILEY,
1312 Heard bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.

DRY GOODS STORES

WE GIVE
Surety Coupons
a saving on every
dollar you spend of
more than your dollar
will earn in a savings
bank in a year.

Buy for Cash at
Crockett Mer. Co.
630 KANSAS AVE.
Stores at Topeka, Kan., and
Junction City, Kan.

Everybody who really
wishes to economize will
save
Each filled book is re-
deemable for \$2.50 in
merchandise in any de-
partment in the store.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Known in Topeka
and Kansas as
The Store of Dependable Merchandise
—It is our constant effort and ambition to maintain that reputation—both in the city
and in the state. We refund railroad fares to out-of-town purchasers, and prepay car-
riage charges on ordinary unbreakable merchandise to any points in Kansas when ordered
by mail. Seasonable stocks are now at their best—both as to assortment and prices.

THE WARREN M. CROSBY COMPANY

FLORISTS

ALWAYS THE BEST
AT
Hollcrafts
FLORIST
Telephone 176 TOPEKA, KANSAS

BANKS

OUR OWN
MONEY TO LOAN
ON CITY OR FARM PROPERTY
State Savings Bank
6th and Kansas Ave., S. W. Corner
TOPEKA, KANSAS
Mention the Monitor

CLOTHING

Auerbach & Guetzel CLEAR-
ANCE SALES
the Palace
CLOTHING CO.
OTHER STORES: In all Depts.
(Plymouth) St. Joseph Topeka, Ks.
Emporia, Kansas

TAILORS

MERCHANT TAILOR
I have made clothes for Topeka people
for more than a quarter of a century.
N. H. WOLFF

PIANOS

H. W. McDANIEL
Piano Tuner, Fifteen years' experience.
Monitor now on. Write for catalogue.
High grade pianos for sale.
226 The Drive, Phone 1118, Topeka, Kans.

COAL

We handle all kinds of Coal, Lumber
Paint and Sewer Pipe.
GILLETTE & NICHOLSON
100 Kansas Ave. Tel. 330

TOPEKA

Merchants may send advertising for the
Monitor to IRENE P. HORNER, 832
Tyler st.

DETROIT

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

New Things at Healy's
Spring Gloves and Hosiery
—a tempting array ready.

WIRICK'S

Glove and Hosiery Shop
35 Grand River Ave. West
Dependable Merchandise
AT REASONABLE PRICES

LADIES' TAILORS

LADIES' TAILOR
CHARLES A. VITALE
306 Scherov Bldg., 23-29 Grand River East

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

CENTRAL LUNCH CLUB—Home bak-
ing and cooking. Luncheon 11 a. m. to
2:30 p. m. except Sundays. 34 floor Val-
ley buildings, 213 Woodward ave.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

PARIS
CLEANERS AND DYERS
1020-22-24 Grand River Avenue
Corner 15th Street
Walnut 6

CLOTHIERS

JOHN D. MABLEY—Men's and boys
clothing—the best in the world for the
money. Mabley's Corner, Grand River
and Griswold, Detroit, Mich.

PICTURES AND FRAMES

WORKS OF ART, pictures, frames and
art mirrors. JAMES E. HANNA & BROS.,
203 Washington Arcade.

KALAMAZOO

CLEANING AND DYEING
For FIRST-CLASS CLEANING try
"THE PARIS"
222 W. Main, Kalamazoo. Phone 187

FLORIDA

RESORTS

DE LAND—Beautiful, progressive, ideal
winter resort; fine all year round uni-
versity town. Descriptive literature free.
BUSINESS LEAGUE, De Land, Fla.

The fact that 37 1/2% of the
advertising accepted by the
average metropolitan newspaper
is unacceptable to the Monitor
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to its readers only that adver-
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DRY GOODS STORES

WE GIVE
Surety Coupons
a saving on every
dollar you spend of
more than your dollar
will earn in a savings
bank in a year.

Buy for Cash at
Crockett Mer. Co.
630 KANSAS AVE.
Stores at Topeka, Kan., and
Junction City, Kan.

Everybody who really
wishes to economize will
save
Each filled book is re-
deemable for \$2.50 in
merchandise in any de-
partment in the store.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Known in Topeka
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—It is our constant effort and ambition to maintain that reputation—both in the city
and in the state. We refund railroad fares to out-of-town purchasers, and prepay car-
riage charges on ordinary unbreakable merchandise to any points in Kansas when ordered
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THE WARREN M. CROSBY COMPANY

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ALWAYS THE BEST
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Hollcrafts
FLORIST
Telephone 176 TOPEKA, KANSAS

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MONEY TO LOAN
ON CITY OR FARM PROPERTY
State Savings Bank
6th and Kansas Ave., S. W. Corner
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Mention the Monitor

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Auerbach & Guetzel CLEAR-
ANCE SALES
the Palace
CLOTHING CO.
OTHER STORES: In all Depts.
(Plymouth) St. Joseph Topeka, Ks.
Emporia, Kansas

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MERCHANT TAILOR
I have made clothes for Topeka people
for more than a quarter of a century.
N. H. WOLFF

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Monitor now on. Write for catalogue.
High grade pianos for sale.
226 The Drive, Phone 1118, Topeka, Kans.

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CLEANING AND DYEING
For FIRST-CLASS CLEANING try
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222 W. Main, Kalamazoo. Phone 187

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versity town. Descriptive literature free.
BUSINESS LEAGUE, De Land, Fla.

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a saving on every
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more than your dollar
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bank in a year.

Buy for Cash at
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630 KANSAS AVE.
Stores at Topeka, Kan., and
Junction City, Kan.

Everybody who really
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save
Each filled book is re-
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DEPARTMENT STORES

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DETROIT

EUROPEAN CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

LONDON

LONDON

BATH

BATH

MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER

DUBLIN

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

CHILDREN'S SPECIALTIES

CHILDREN'S SPECIALTIES

HATTERS

HATTERS

IRISH LINEN

Ceylon & Colonial Produce
(Wholesale and Retail)
SEND FOR PRICE LIST
Orders of 5s value sent carriage paid to any address in the United Kingdom.
The Ceylon Planters Direct Supply Association, Ltd.
24 Rood Lane, E.C. Phone: 1397 Central.
LOCAL AND PRIVATE AGENTS APPOINTED.

Pianos—Organs—Harmoniums
New and Secondhand by the best Makers.
PIANOS 9 to 50 gns. ORGANS 5 to 65 gns. HARMONIUMS 3 to 30 gns.
Instruments Bought or Exchanged. Repairs, Tunings and Hires.
JAMES G. STAGG & SONS, 66 RED LION STREET, HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C.
Established 1867.

REMOVALS

Smithers & Sons
KINGSTON ON THAMES
House Furnishers, Decorators
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And if you buy from a House that has a record for fair trading of close on One Hundred Years you will always be sure of getting the very best your money will buy.
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Established 1825.

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Is a necessary adjunct of clean journalism, and it is the purpose of The Christian Science Monitor to promote the former as a part of the latter. Monitor readers, therefore, will do well to avail themselves of the services of Monitor advertisers. No advertisement is solicited which is not considered perfectly desirable, and those which are received direct are investigated carefully before acceptance.
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UMBRELLA COVERS

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Best catering in Leeds.
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FOR GOOD STYLE
AND BEST VALUE TRY

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The House of Quality

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For the best see
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Mahogany Dining Room Suites
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PRODUCTS FOR FIFTY YEARS
Every pound inspected by Uncle Sam. Stands in all markets and at leading grocers.
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Call Main 4687—We do the rest.
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The February Furniture Sale
Offers Unexcelled Money Saving Opportunities.

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LUNCH ROOMS

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SMITHFIELD VIRGINIA HAMS STUFFED AND COOKED VIRGINIA STYLE
Sent by Parcel Post to any part of the United States

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Everything in Fine Cut Glass and Imported China at Attractive Prices
Interesting Variety of Housekeeping Articles
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Furniture Rugs Linoleum
—highest in quality—prices always consistently moderate.
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Why not, then, patronize a shop which couples efficient service with proper mode, material and making.
Shoes for Men, Women and Children

SHOES FOR MEN \$4.00 to \$10.00
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Miss F. E. Kidder, reader. 19 Pearl St.

Patrons of This Advertising
Will note thatSHOPS OF QUALITY
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From Merchants in
Eastern U. S. and Canada
Appears each Tuesday, Thursday and
Saturday

Shops of Quality advertising from
Central and Western U. S.
Appears each Monday, Wednesday and
Friday

This advertising costs 10c per
line and is placed under annual
contract. No advertisement is
accepted for less than 3 lines.

men and officials (all expenses paid,
of course) it has been possible to convince
the junketers that a patriotic inspira-
tion was conveyed to the distant popu-
lace. . . . But there's a rift in the
lute; properly, a new crack in the bell.
A big protest against further
trips for the bell has been submitted,
but the feeling is that the old system
will win, and a cross-country trip at
public expense will be provided.

Americanism

CHICAGO HERALD—Neither religion
nor race nor "nationality" as known
in other lands should be appealed to as
a ground of decision in our selection of
public servants. When such appeals are
made they should be not only disre-
garded but actively reprobated. What-
ever our racial extraction, religious
faith, or former nationality, here we
must be all alike Americans. He who
professes to be more—he who in any
manner qualifies his Americanism—
proves himself below the true standard
and measure of American citizenship.

ENGINEERS ASK
SHORTER HOURS
OF PARLIAMENT

TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario legisla-
ture board of the Brotherhood of Loco-
motive Engineers, representing 35 divi-
sional points in Ontario, have just con-
cluded their triennial session in Toronto,
says the Mail and Empire.

The meeting unanimously endorsed the
hours of service bill introduced at the
last session of the Dominion Parliament,
and instructed their chairman, C. Law-
rence, to use his utmost endeavors to
have the bill become law at the next ses-
sion. Instances were reported at the
meeting just held where engineers had
been on duty from 20 to 40 hours with-
out rest, which they consider is in the
interest, neither of the public nor of
the employers.

A committee accompanied C. Lawrence,
chairman of the board, and interviewed
Premier Mr. Lucas, attorney-general,
the Honorable Mr. Macdaniel, min-
ister of public work, on a number of im-
portant matters, among them the ques-
tion of a large percentage of railway
men engaged in train service being un-
able to use their franchise on election
day, and requested that the election act
be amended so as to enable them to uti-
lize their franchise more fully.

The government promised to take the
matter into their serious consideration,
with a view of seeing if some plan could
be devised to meet the views of the
deputation.

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ROOFING, METAL WORK,
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Both Phones. 916 Atlantic City.

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ing by experienced southern cooks; sur-
roundings quiet, restful. 31 W. 38d St.

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Country Homes Furnished Complete
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one must appreciate harmony in color.
Every woman has many pairs of evening
slippers, some of them soiled. Have them
dye to match your costume. Bring or
send in a sample of the needed color and
let us show you what we can do. Ours is
the largest dyeing and cleaning establish-
ment in the United States. After fifteen
years' experience we have perfected our
method. Use the parcel post to the nearest
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Everything that is good to eat
322 and 324 Granby St.

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Dressmaking that pleases the ladies.
Mail orders one of my specialties.

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S. J. THOMAS CO., INC.
"SHOES OF QUALITY"
234 Main St.

RICHMOND, VA.

Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities and Sailings

REAL ESTATE

Property in the South End has changed hands today through the recording of a deed from Samuel J. Fry to Annie E. Coton. The property is described as a three-story and basement well front brick dwelling, numbered 207 West Canton street near Columbus avenue. All worth \$7000 on the assessors' books, and the 2112 square feet of land carries \$4000 of that amount.

Another South End property sold is a four-story brick stable located No. 122 Hudson street, between Oak and Curve streets, taxed in the name of Frederick C. Bowditch, trustee, and purchased by Mary H. Terrio. There is a land area of 1178 square feet valued at \$2100 which is included in the \$5200 assessment.

ROXBURY CONVEYANCE

Ella A. Woodbury is the new owner of those two three-story brick dwellings situated 98 and 100 Westminster street near Ruggles street, Roxbury, assessed in the name of Mary L. Connell at \$7200 of which \$2200 applies on the 3425 square feet of land.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Blue Hill ave., 1352-54, ward 24; John T. Bergen, Silverman Engineering Company; brick stores.
Arboretum, 86, ward 23; William A. Engle, C. G. McMillen; frame dwelling.
Oliver st., 50, ward 7; New England Telephone and Telegraph Company; alter offices.
Pembroke st., 131, ward 12; Mrs. J. H. Smith; alter lodgings.
South Market st., 108, ward 6; Clinton Market Company; alter market.
Winter st., 20-24, ward 7; A. Stowell & Co., Inc.; alter mercantile.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—Arrd strs Manana Hata, New York; Hilton, Tampa; Matilda Weems, Georgetown; schr The Josephine, Jacksonville.

Old strs Hova, Savona; Claveresk, Newport News; Jomsborg, Aarhus; Rosenberg, Odense; Ovidia, Aarhus via Malmø; Bolgholm, Bergen and (or) Vaksdal.

Sld 7, str Powhatan, Providence; 8, Chesapeake, New York.

Pad down Sparrows Point 8, str Malden, for Boston.

NEWPORT NEWS, Feb. 8.—Arrd, strs Svalholm, Newcastle; Bay View, Lynn via Boston, and left on return; schrs Allee B Phillips, New York, and left for San Domingo; strs Glenaca, Marcellus; Geddington Court, do; schr Fannie Palmer, Boston.

Sld, strs Stanley, Genoa; Carpathian, Manchester; Clam Mackeller, Genoa; Egremont Castle, Manchester; Harald, Bridgetown; Clumberhall, New York; Custodian, Avonmouth; Cheviot Range, Bordeaux.

NORFOLK, Feb. 8.—Arrd, schrs Gov Brooks, Boston; James T Maxwell Jr, Boston.

Sld, strs Norfolk, Providence; Everett, Boston; Coastwise, Beverly.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—Arrd, strs Agnella, Frontevaux; Chalmette, Havana; Coppeneau, Porto Cretto and Belize; El Rio, New York; Helvedale, Oram; Mt Vernon, Puerto Barrios via Belize; Vassilefs Guerrero, Galveston; tg E L Russell, Cld, strs Cataline, Barcelona via Galveston; Commodore, Liverpool, Tama-tave, Havre.

Sld from Port Eads, strs Burnby, Marcellus via Newport News; Christoforo, Genoa; Marietta N, Genoa; Polarstjerne, Aalborg.

CHARLESTON, S C, Feb. 8.—Arrd, strs Amelia, Honduras; Mohawk, Jacksonville and left for New York; Honduras, New York.

Sld, strs Abiska; Apache, Jacksonville.

GALVESTON, Feb. 8.—Arrd, strs Indian City, Newcastle, E; Lovland, Puerto Barrios via Matanzas; Oliver J Olson, New Orleans; El Sud, N. Y.

Sld, strs Topila; Sabine f; City of Mexico, New Orleans.

GEORGETOWN, S C, Feb. 7.—Arrd, str Katahdin, New York.

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 8.—Arrd, strs Ligonier, Port Arthur; Winifred, Tampico; schr Perry Steyer, Baltimore.

KEY WEST, Feb. 8.—Arrd, strs Olivette, Port Tampa, and left for Havana; Governor Cobb, Havana; City of Philadelphia, Port Myers.

Sld, strs Gloria, Galveston; Caucasus, Galveston.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Arrd, str Lexington, Boston.

Cld, str Grecian, Boston.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—Arrd, str Junata, Boston.

Sailed, strs Transportation, Portland; Noya, do.

NORFOLK, Feb. 8.—Arrd, strs Adolfo, Philadelphia; King Howel, Galveston for Liverpool; schrs Republic, Brunswick; Henry S Little, New York.

Cld Feb 6, strs Roanoke, Liverpool; Boliviana, do.

Sld 8, strs Crown, Liverpool; Roanoke, do; Globe, do; Generalconsul Pallisen, Aarhus; Carolina E de Perez, Barcelona; Lilly, Horsens; Othello, Havre; Eversley, Baltimore; schr Eagle Wing, Bermuda.

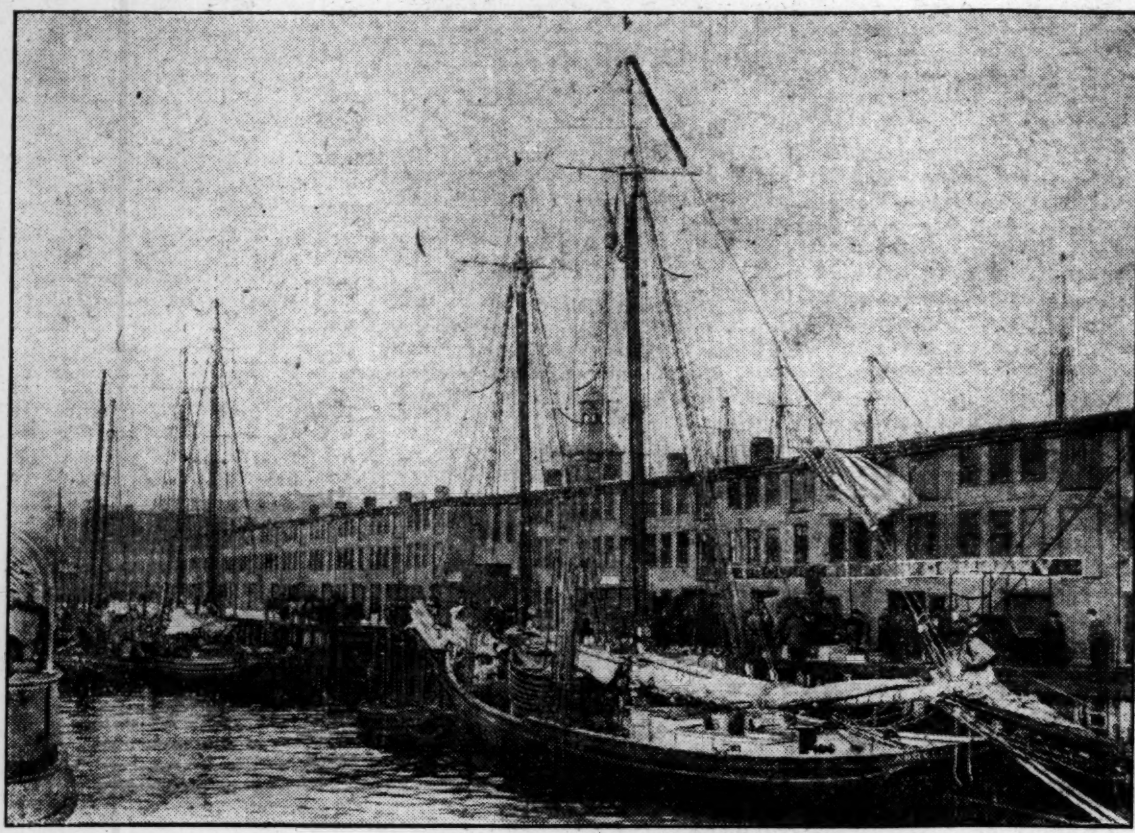
SAVANNAH, Feb. 7.—Arrd strs Jupiter, Charleston; 8, Cretan, New York.

Sld, strs Hyanthies, Wilmington and Boston; 8, City of Atlanta, Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Arrd, strs Camilla, Antilla; Platuria, Shields; Persiana, Jacksonville and Savannah; Geo W Clyde, Norfolk; schr J Edward Drake, Bermuda.

Cld from Claymont, str Florida, Port Arthur.

Pad out Delaware Breakwater, str Adolfo, for Norfolk; Tunisian for Leith; Florida, twg bg Dallas, for Port Arthur; tg Atkins Hughes, twg bg I D Fletcher, Norfolk for New York.



As T wharf looks with resumption of activity as fish pier

SHIPPING AND FISH PIER NEWS. T WHARF RESUMES LONG FAMILIAR FISH MART SCENES

Another new vessel has been added to the local fishing fleet, and arrived at the fish pier today from the initial trip. The schooner Somerville, named after the city wherein Captain Felix Hogan, the skipper, resides, came in from a two weeks' trip on Brown's shoal. The Somerville is of 82 net tons, was built at Essex, and carries a crew of 23 men. The vessel stocked slightly more than \$4000 on the trip, a good figure for any vessel, and high for the present catches. The catch amounted to 85,000 pounds.

Wholesale prices of fresh groundfish were higher at the fish pier today, steak reaching 12 1/2 cents per pound, and haddock 6 1/2 cents. Arrivals. Str Crest 28,000 pounds, Breaker 22,700, schrs Somerville 85,000, Ethel B. Penny 7500, and Esther Gray 4800. The Crest also has 1000 soles, 25,000 scrod, and the Breaker 9000 scrod. The Somerville also brought in 600 pounds halibut. Dealers quoted: Haddock \$6 to \$6.75 per hundredweight, steak \$6 to \$6.75, market cod \$5.75, pollock \$7.25, large hake \$8.75, medium hake \$6, and cusk 4.50.

One vessel with fresh fish and the gill netters were the only arrivals reported at Gloucester today. The schooner Georgiana from Cape Shore grounds, brought 25,000 pounds fresh fish, and the gill netters 10,000 pounds fresh fish.

News comes today from Shelburne, N. S., announcing that the lobster factories are doing a brisk business, and that they have done more so far this year than up to this time in 1914. John Bethel of Port La Tour is starting a lobster cannery on Seal Island, the first to be operated there.

Due here Feb. 17, the Leyland line steamer Bohemian, left Liverpool Sunday morning with nine cabin passengers, according to advices received at the local office of the line today.

Characteristics of the Grassy island ledge light, Woods Hole passage, will be changed about March 1 to flashing white every three seconds, flash 0.3 second duration, and of 70 candlepower, according to notice issued by the United States lighthouse department.

After completing repairs the Portland lighthouse will be replaced on its station about Feb. 20 and the relief vessel will be withdrawn.

Ambrose channel lightship in New York lower bay will be temporarily replaced by a relief vessel about March 15.

Four transatlantic liners bound for the British Isles leave port this afternoon. Total consignments valued at about \$3,000,000 are aboard. The Carthaginian, for Glasgow, leaves considerable merchandise on the pier, taking 50,000 bushels of barley, 600 tons leather, 5000 barrels apples, 500 tons provisions, 80 tons printing paper, 306 tons of steel billets and steel wire, three carloads lumber, 1000 horses, 60,000 bushels corn, 25,000 bushels oats, 1000 tons provisions, 600 tons flour, 1000 barrels flour, 7000 barrels apples. The Ninian, for Manchester, has 80,000 bushels wheat, 300 tons starch, 700 tons provisions, 8000 barrels apples, 19 carloads automobile parts. The Anglian, for London, takes 64,000 bushels wheat, 2000 barrels apples, 800 tons provisions.

After remaining at anchor in the stream since it arrived from Manzanillo the Norwegian sugar steamer Progreso today proceeded to its discharging berth at the American Sugar refinery wharf at South Boston. It took the berth vacated today by the British steamer Leonatus which left for Newport News. The sugar steamer Santa Clara, which arrived yesterday from Cuba, docked at Lawrence & Wiggins wharf in the Mystic river.

Captain Partridge of the tug Edgar L. Luckenbach, has been exonerated from blame for loosing the coal laden barge R. R. Thomas off Shinnecock several weeks ago, in a decision of the United States Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels, rendered today. The barge was

loaded with coal from Norfolk for the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, and sprang a leak during a blow. Captain Partridge rescued the crew before the barge foundered.

Cable advices received here today report that the Warren line steamer Eagle Point, Boston for Liverpool, passed Kinsale Monday.

Rearrangement of schedule of the American-Hawaiian line has followed the sinking of the steamer Washington after collision with the schooner Elizabeth Palmer off Fenwick's Island lightship last month. The steamer Montanan, from Pacific coast ports, which was scheduled to arrive here Feb. 17, will omit the call to Boston, and will be ordered back to San Francisco at once to replace the Washingtonian. The next arrival of the line at Boston will be the Oregonian, which is expected about March 1. Several of the steamers of this line have encountered difficulties recently.

PORT OF BOSTON Arrivals

Str Feliciana (Br), Coffin, Liverpool.
Str Herman Winter, Crowell, New York.
Str Belfast, Crockett, Winterport, Me.
Str Gov Dingley, Linscott, Portland.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str Howard Chase, Norfolk.
Tug Nottingham, Quinn, New York, twg bg L & W B C No. 6.
Tug W H Yerkes, Jr, Perkins, Beverly, twg bg Waverly, for New York.
Tug Perth Amboy, Farnham, Sewalls Point, twg bgs 781, 782 and 783.
Tug Patience, Chandler, Philadelphia, twg bgs Geo R Stetson, Chas F Pritchard and Horace A Allyn.
Tug Ontario, Howes, New York, twg bgs David Wallace, Metacomet and Pilgrim.
Tug Juno, Kemp, Salem, twg lighter Mystic.
Tug Vesta, Brennan, Sandwich, twg wrecking lighter Salvor.
Tg Scranton, Totman, Hoboken N J, twg bgs Delawanna and Hopatcong.
Tg Edward Luckenbach, Umstead, Baltimore, twg bgs C F Sargent and Washington.
Str Grekland (Swed), Andergerg, New York.
Str Devonian (Br), Trant, Liverpool.
Str Anglian (Br), Toozes, London.
Str Ninian (Br), Williams, Manchester.
Str Carthaginian (Br), Ogilvie, Glasgow.
Str Prince George (Br), McKinnon, Yarmouth, N S.
Str Tuscan, Thatcher, Philadelphia.
Str Hermon Winter, Crowell, New York.
Str Belfast, Crockett, Winterport.
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland.
Sailings
Strs Devonian (Br), Liverpool; Anglian (Br), London; Ninian (Br), Manchester; Carthaginian (Br), Glasgow; Prince George (Br), Yarmouth, N S; Nacoochee, Savannah; Tuscan, Philadelphia; M. E. Harper, Lamberts Point; Hampden, Baltimore; Melrose, Sewalls Point; Ontario, Norfolk; Leonatus (Br), Newport News; Seaconnet, Newport News; Herman Winter, New York; Grekland (Swed), do; Mohawk, Machiasport; J. H. Devereaux, Norfolk; Penobscot, Newport News.
Steam lighters Herbert, Seitate, Eureka, Newburyport.
Tugs John B Astell and B T Haviland, Plymouth; Perth Amboy, twg bg 781, Kittery, Me, via Newburyport Bar; Patience, twg bg George R Stetson, Gloucester; Edwin L Pillsbury, Lynn; Ontario, Guttenberg, N J, twg bgs Western Belle and Liberty via Beverly; Chas. P. Greenough, Norfolk, twg bgs Helen, Dora and Irene; Juno, twg bg Grace, Plymouth.

SOMERVILLE TEACHERS CLUB
Somerville Teachers Club meets this evening in Unitarian hall, Somerville, when Roy W. Hatch of Somerville high school will talk on Lincoln.

NEW HAVEN ROAD OFFICIALS VISIT SYSTEMS IN WEST

Purpose of Two Weeks' Tour Is to Get Ideas Along Efficiency and Economy Lines

Officials of the New Haven railroad who have been on a tour of the middle west inspecting railroads of that section at the direction of President Howard Elliott, have returned, bringing with them many new ideas on railroad operation of which they went in search.

This was the first trip of its kind ever made by officers of a New England road. Its purpose was to see what, if anything, could be learned from the operation of other roads that would be helpful to the New Haven in securing greater efficiency and greater economy, particular attention being paid to fuel accounting and fuel efficiency and to the careful use of materials. Members of the party believe that it will be productive of good results for the New Haven along these and other lines.

The party made the trip in the car Connecticut of the New Haven road. It consisted of J. M. Tomlinson, vice-president; David Van Alstyne, assistant to vice-president in charge of operation; C. L. Bardo, general manager; G. W. Wildin, mechanical superintendent; W. J. Backes, engineer, maintenance of way; R. D. Fitzmaurice, superintendent, Providence division; R. A. Weston, general storekeeper, and W. L. Spicer, special accountant.

The trip consumed two weeks. The railroads visited were the Lehigh Valley, Michigan Central, Illinois Central, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Santa Fe, Chicago-Northwestern, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Rock Island, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, the Frisco and the Wabash. An examination had already been made of the methods on the Erie, Pennsylvania, Southern and Baltimore & Ohio roads.

SHIPS' CREWS NOW GET EXTRA MONEY ON ATLANTIC TRIPS

Seamen, firemen, stewards and cooks, in fact the entire crew of transatlantic liners flying flags of other nations, are receiving extra money in addition to their regular wages for "war risk." In the case of the British steamer Felician, Capt. Henry Coffin, which arrived today from Liverpool, the agreement made when the men signed on for the voyage was 10 shillings, or about \$2.50 per month extra wages. The crew average £5, or about \$25 per month, without counting the extra.

Officers of the steamer reported a seasonable passage from Liverpool. The Felician left Liverpool Jan. 23, and was due here Monday.

Cargo aggregating 950 tons arrived aboard the steamer. Shipments included 111 cases granite, 113 barrels mackerel and consignments of machinery, grease, jute, skins, tapioca, flour, paper stock and china clay. The steamer is under charter to the Warren line.

ONE MANAGEMENT OF WORLD MAILS URGED

At the luncheon of the New England committee of the World Postal League yesterday at the Women's City Club of Boston, the chairman of the legislative committee, Roger Sherman Hoar, reported that the committee is preparing for introduction in the Legislature a joint resolution memorializing Congress to take steps to extend the functions of the International Postal Union to include the actual management of international mails instead of leaving this to the individual nations.

OVERSEA MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 13

Mail for—
Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxembourg and Turkey), Africa, west Asia and East Indies, via Liverpool, via Port Limon.
Costa Rica, via Port Limon.
Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxembourg and Turkey), Africa, west Asia and East Indies, via Liverpool.
Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, specially addressed for other destinations, except Luxembourg, via Naples.
Specially addressed for Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxembourg and Turkey), Africa, west Asia and East Indies, via Havre.
*Except parcel post.
Letters for Germany subject to postage at postal union rates; 2 cents per ounce rate discontinued.
Registered mail for Europe, Africa, west Asia and East Indies closes Tuesday and Friday at 8:45 p. m.; for other countries mail closes earlier than time shown above.
Newfoundland mail, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays) at 6:30 p. m.; also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.
St. Pierre and Miquelon mail, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 6:30 p. m., Feb. 14 and 16 and 7 a. m., Feb. 15 and 16.
Parcel post mail for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's between July 1 and Oct. 1.
Parcel post mail for Labrador can be forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's between July 1 and Oct. 1.
Mail for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, closes daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m.
Mail for Cuba, specially addressed, closes at Boston postoffice Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m.; forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York Thursday and Saturday.
Parcel post mail for Great Britain and Ireland closes Friday at 5 p. m.; Italy, Friday at 6 p. m.

TRANSATLANTIC MAIL FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mail for—
China, Japan and Korea and the Philippines, via Seattle, Seattle, P. O.
Hawaii, Samoa, Tonga, Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, Cook Islands, New Zealand and Australia, except West, which is forwarded via Europe.
Manila, via Seattle, Seattle, P. O.
San Francisco, via Seattle, Seattle, P. O.
Canada, via Seattle, Seattle, P. O.
Hawaii, P. O. Islands, New Zealand and Australia, except West, which is forwarded via Europe.
Philippines, via Seattle, Seattle, P. O.
Manila, via Seattle, Seattle, P. O.
San Francisco, via Seattle, Seattle, P. O.
Canada, via Seattle, Seattle, P. O.
Hawaii, P. O. Islands, New Zealand and Australia, except West, which is forwarded via Europe.
Philippines, via Seattle, Seattle, P. O.
Manila, via Seattle, Seattle, P. O.
San Francisco, via Seattle, Seattle, P. O.
Canada, via Seattle, Seattle, P. O.

FIRST CORPS CADETS TO DRILL AND ELECT

First corps of cadets, M. V. M., will hold an election tonight at their monthly battalion drill to fill a vacancy in the grade of second lieutenant caused by the recent resignation of Second Lieut. George G. Davis of C company. Lieut. Col. Franklin L. Joy will preside.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today strs City of Montgomery, Savannah; A. A. Raven, Charleston, S. C.; Philadelphia, Liverpool; New York, Rotterdam; Greenbrier, Bremen; Rio Grande, Brunswick; Batiscan, Port Talbot.

Also today, schrs John Bossert, Whittier, Georgetown, S. C.; Edwin G Farrar, Chase, Charleston; Edward H Blake, Crockett, Norfolk.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings		
EASTBOUND		
Sailings from New York		
Patria, for Marselles	Feb. 9	
*Adriatic, for Liverpool	Feb. 10	
Minneapolis, for London	Feb. 13	
Philadelphia, for Liverpool	Feb. 13	
*Niagara, for Havre	Feb. 13	
Ordnua, for Liverpool	Feb. 13	
America, for Naples-Genoa	Feb. 13	
Cretic, for Gibraltar-Naples	Feb. 16	
Re d'Italia, for Naples-Piraeus	Feb. 16	
Niagara, for Liverpool	Feb. 17	
Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen	Feb. 18	
St. Louis, for Liverpool	Feb. 20	
Kochambeen, for Havre	Feb. 20	
Duca d'Aosta, for Naples-Genoa	Feb. 20	
New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam	Feb. 20	
Tuscan, for Glasgow	Feb. 20	
Minnehaha, for London	Feb. 20	
Sant' Anna, for Marselles	Feb. 23	
*Frederik VIII., Copenhagen	Feb. 23	
Cymric, for Liverpool	Feb. 23	
St. Paul, for Liverpool	Feb. 27	
*La Touraine, for Havre	Feb. 27	
Kristianafjord, for Bergen	Feb. 27	
Lusitania, for Liverpool	Feb. 27	
*Stampania, for Naples-Genoa	Feb. 27	
Finland, for Gibraltar-Naples	Feb. 27	
Sailings from Boston		
Carthaginian, for Glasgow	Feb. 9	
*Cretic, for Mediterranean ports	Feb. 13	
Preterian, for Glasgow	Feb. 13	
Sailings from Philadelphia		
Haverford, for Liverpool	Feb. 13	
Sailings from Portland		
Ocean Monarch, for Glasgow	Feb. 18	
Vaderland, for Liverpool	Feb. 20	
WESTBOUND		
Sailings from Liverpool		
Pomeranian, for Philadelphia	Feb. 9	
Mozambique, for New York	Feb. 10	
Lusitania, for New York	Feb. 13	
St. Paul, for New York	Feb. 17	
New York, for New York	Feb. 17	
Domination, for Philadelphia	Feb. 17	
France, for New York	Feb. 17	
Zealand, for Halifax and Portland	Feb. 20	
Arabia, for New York	Feb. 20	
Ordnua, for New York	Feb. 20	
Philadelphia, for New York	Feb. 27	
Sailings from London		
Minnewaska, for New York	Feb. 18	
Minneapolis, for New York	Feb. 25	
Sailings from Glasgow		
Ansonia, for New York	Feb. 13	
Mozambique, for Portland	Feb. 13	
Cameronia, for New York	Feb. 13	
Carthaginian, for Portland	Feb. 24	
Sardinia, for Philadelphia	Feb. 24	
Verdum, for Boston	Feb. 27	
Sailings from Rotterdam		
Potsdam, for New York	Feb. 13	
Rotterdam, for New York	Feb. 20	
Rijndam, for New York	Feb. 27	
Sailings from Havre		
Espana, for New York	Feb. 13	
Chicago, for New York	Feb. 20	
Niagara, for New York	Feb. 27	
Sailings from Genoa		
Stampa, for New York	Feb. 9	
Carpathia, for New York	Feb. 11	
Canope, for Boston	Feb. 11	
Duca degli Abruzzi, for New York	Feb. 23	
Sailings from Bergen		
Kristianafjord, for New York	Feb. 10	
Sailings from Copenhagen		
United States, for New York	Feb. 15	
Oscar II., for New York	Feb. 25	

Preterian.....	Glasgow	Jan. 25
Texas.....	Copenhagen via Shields	Jan. 19
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10		
Olaf Kyrre.....	Gothenburg	Jan. 14
FRIDAY, FEB. 12		
Crofton Hall.....	Valparaiso	Dec. 9
SATURDAY, FEB. 13		
Sark.....	Buenos Aires	Jan. 13
Hammershus.....	Gothenburg	Jan. 18
	via Newport News	
MONDAY, FEB. 15		
Klato.....	Gothenburg	Dec. 25
Meldreth.....	Buenos Aires	Jan. 16
Esparta.....	Port Limon, C. R.	Feb. 7
TUESDAY, FEB. 16		
Gibraltar.....	Gibraltar	Feb. 2
Colombian.....	Gothenburg	Jan. 16
Elisabeth.....	Rotterdam	Jan. 30
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17		
Bohemian.....	Gothenburg	Feb. 7
THURSDAY, FEB. 18		
Wandjike.....	Rotterdam	Feb. 3
Appunne.....	Fowey, Eng.	Feb. 2
FRIDAY, FEB. 19		
Arundo.....	Buenos Aires	Jan. 19
SATURDAY, FEB. 20		
Bratsberg.....	Buenos Aires	Jan. 25
Tenbergen.....	Montevideo	Jan. 19
TUESDAY, MARCH 2		
Oregonian.....	San Francisco	Feb. 1

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

STOCKS SLUMP AFTER EARLY IRREGULARITY

National Lead, American Sugar, Pittsburgh Coal Preferred and American Smelting Prominent in Today's Market

During the early trading on the New York stock exchange today price changes were somewhat irregular. Pronounced strength was shown by some issues, particularly National Lead, Amalgamated Copper, American Smelting and other specialties. Canadian Pacific moved up quickly soon after the opening on the declaration yesterday of the usual dividend but realizing sales brought about an almost immediate recession.

The greatest attention for some days past has been paid to the specialties. The standard issues are somewhat influenced by these but as a rule have been moving in a rather narrow groove. National Lead opened up 1 1/2 at 50 1/2 and sold well above 51 before midday. Pittsburgh Coal preferred was unchanged at the opening at 90 1/2 and advanced to 92, a new high point for this movement. A drive was made at New York Central soon after the opening. It opened off 1/2 at 88, recovered the loss and then dropped more than 2 points.

Canadian Pacific opened 2 1/2 at 159 1/2 and fell back to 158 before midday. American Sugar was up 1/2 at the opening at 103 and rose nearly 2 points further. American Smelting was up 1/2 at the opening at 64 1/2 and receded fractionally. Southern Railway issues were weak.

On the local exchange Mergenthaler opened up 3 points at 157 and rose 3 points further. Wolverine opened up 1/2 at 43 1/2 and after advancing to 46 dropped a point. Fitchburg preferred was up 1/2 at the opening at 54 1/2. After advancing above 55 it declined to 51. Massachusetts Electric preferred opened off 1/2 at 43 and recovered the loss. At 43 the stock sold at the lowest price in its history with two exceptions. It sold at 37 in 1907 and at 40 in 1908. Massachusetts Electric preferred has long been a favorite with trustees, because of the fact that it is the senior issue of the second largest New England street railway and is tax-exempt in Massachusetts.

Stocks became heavy in the afternoon. Before the beginning of the last hour some of them had lost all of their gains. Canadian Pacific had dropped 3 points under the opening price. St. Paul also was weak. Granby was weak on the local exchange. Mergenthaler had a further gain.

Total New York sales 248,900 shares; \$2,119,000 bonds.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—There was a further advance in the quotations for spirits of turpentine in the New York market Monday in sympathy with the advances in the South, says the New York Commercial. Dealers were quoting on the basis of 40¢ per gallon dock, and 47¢ per gallon ex-yard, an advance of 1¢ per gallon. The market in the South continues firm with more buying in evidence.

Rosins—Quiet trading is about all that can be reported in the rosins. Dealers were accepting offers of the common to good strained grades at \$3.40 per barrel. Other grades remained unchanged in price.

These prices are for graded rosins in yard, per barrel, and are nominal in the absence of settled conditions. Graded B \$3.40, D \$3.47 1/2, E \$3.47 1/2, F \$3.50, G \$3.50, H \$3.55, I \$3.60, K \$3.90, M \$4.50, N \$5.00, W \$6.00, W.W. \$6.10.

Tar and Pitch—There was an absence of new developments in this branch of the market yesterday. Kilsn burned and retort grades are being held on the basis of \$6.60 per barrel and finest grades of pine pitch at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per barrel. North Carolina grades of pine pitch are offering at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per barrel.

SAVANNAH, Monday's market—Spirits firm at 44¢. Sales 33, receipts 37, exports 15, receipt 35,028. Rosin firm. Sales 336, receipts 1232, exports 1100, stocks 138,450. Prices W.V. 5.00, W.G. 5.40, N. 5, M. 4, K. 3.10, I. 3.20, G. 3.17 1/2, F. 3.15, E. 3.10, D. 3.07 1/2, B. 3.05.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK—The following prices were quoted at the New York metal exchange today: Spelter \$8.85, lead \$3.75 to \$3.85, tin, 5-ton lots, \$36.45 to \$37; tin, 25-ton lots, \$36 to \$37.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Wednesday, colder tonight, moderate northwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Fair and colder tonight, Wednesday, fair, fresh northwest winds.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

3 a. m. 30.12 noon. 34
Average in Boston yesterday, 37.

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 24 New Orleans 24
Buffalo 14 New York 24
Chicago 20 Philadelphia 26
Denver 34 Pittsburgh 28
Des Moines 12 Portland, Me. 28
St. Louis 34 St. Francisco 48
Kansas City 28 Washington 24
Nantucket 30 St. Louis 28

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:49 High water
Sun rises 5:36 3:37 a.m. 7:17 p.m.
Length of day 10:10 Moon rises 3:32 a.m.
LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 5:38 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 3/4	29 3/4
Am Ag Chem.....	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Amalgamated.....	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am Beet Sugar.....	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Am Can.....	28 1/2	29	28 1/2	28 1/2
Am Can pf.....	94 1/2	95	94 1/2	95
Am Car Fy.....	43 1/2	45	43 1/2	45
Am Car Fy pf.....	113	113	113	113
Am Cotton Oil.....	48	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Am H & L.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Am H & L p.....	28	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
Am Ice Sec Co.....	24	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Am Lined Oil.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am Lin Oil pf.....	26	26	26	26
Am Loco.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Am Loco pf.....	83	83 1/2	83	83 1/2
Am Smelting.....	64 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Am Sugar.....	103	105	103	104
Am Tel & Tel.....	120 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2
Atchafalpa.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Atchafalpa pf.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98	98
At Coast Line.....	104	104	103 1/2	103 1/2
Balt & Ohio.....	69 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69
Balt & Ohio pf.....	70 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Batoplas.....	34	34	34	34
Beth Steel.....	57	57 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
B F Steel pf.....	104	104 1/2	104	104 1/2
B F Goodrich.....	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Brooklyn R T.....	87 1/2	87 1/2	87	87
Brooklyn R T pf.....	127	127	127	127
Cal Petroleum.....	21	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Cal Petroleum pf.....	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Can Pacific.....	159 1/2	159 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Cent Leather.....	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Ch & G West.....	11	11	11	11
C M & St Paul.....	87 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2	86
Chino Copper.....	36	36	35 1/2	35 1/2
Col Fuel.....	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Con Can pf.....	92	92	92	92
Con Gas.....	119	119	119	119
Corn Products pf.....	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Del & Hudson.....	149	149	149	149
Erie.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	22	22
Erie 1st pf.....	36 1/2	36 1/2	35	35
Fed M & S Co pf.....	28	28	28	28
Gen Electric.....	142	142	142	142
Gen Motors.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Gen Motors pf.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
GT Nor Ore.....	32	32 1/2	31 1/2	32
GT Nor pf.....	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Gug Ex Co.....	51 1/2	52	51 1/2	51 1/2
Inspiration.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Inter Marine pf.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Inter-Met.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Inter-Met pf.....	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
InterPaper.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Kan City So.....	22	22	22	22
Kan City So pf.....	57	57	57	57
Kresge Co.....	104 1/2	105	104 1/2	105
Laclede Gas.....	98	98	98	98
Lehigh Valley.....	135 1/2	135 1/2	134	134
L-Wiles Co.....	20	20	20	20
Louis & Nash.....	116	116	116	116
Max Motor 1st pf.....	59 1/2	60	59	60
Max Motor 2d pf.....	22 1/2	23 1/2	22	23 1/2
Mex Petrol.....	76 1/2	77	76 1/2	76 1/2
Mex Petrol pf.....	80	80	80	80
Miami.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Mo Kan & Tex.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Mon Power Co.....	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Mon Power Co pf.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Mo Pacific.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
M & St L.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15	15
M & St L pf.....	35	35	35	35
M S P & S M.....	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Nash C & St L.....	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Nat Biscuit.....	124	124	124	124
Nat Lead.....	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Nat Enamel.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Nevada Con.....	12	12	12 1/2	12
N Y C.....	88	88 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
N Y N H & H.....	50	50 1/2	49	49 1/2
N & W.....	101	101	101	101
No Pac.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
O & W.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Penn.....	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105
Peoples Gas.....	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
P C C & St L.....	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Pitts Coal.....	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Pitts Coal pf.....	90 1/2	92	90 1/2	91
Press St Car.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Fullman Co.....	152	152	152	152
Ray Con.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Reading.....	145 1/2	146 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Rep I & S.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Rep I & S pf.....	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Rock Island pf.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Rumely pf.....	5	5	5	5
Seab Air Line.....	13 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Seab-Roebuck.....	204	204	203 1/2	203 1/2
Sears-Shef.....	26	26	26	26
So Pac.....	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
So Ry.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
So Ry pf.....	53	53	53	53
Studebaker.....	47 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Studebaker pf.....	96	96	96	96
Tenn Coal.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Third Avenue.....	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
T S L & W.....	2	2	2	2
T City R T.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
U Bag & P.....	6	6	6	6
Union Pacific.....	119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
U P warrants.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Union Pac pf.....	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81
US C I P pf.....	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
U S Rubber.....	57	57	56	56
U S Rubber 1st pf.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
U S Steel.....	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
U S Steel pf.....	104	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Utah Coal.....	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Wabash.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Western Union.....	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Westinghouse.....	71 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Woolworth.....	31	31	31	31
Woolworth pf.....	93	93	93	93

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Stock markets steady and unchanged.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—Canadian Pacific was one of the strongest issues on the stock exchange today because of the maintenance of the dividend. Americans improved in spots in sympathy, Southern Pacific leading. Trading was not large in any group. There were fresh offerings of the war loan, which rallied from the lowest to 94. Grand Trunks were inclined to sag.

The action of the directors of the Canadian Pacific road removed apprehension concerning Grand Trunk dividends. Home railways were quiet but firm. A rally took place in Argentine issues, which had been oversold. Foreigners and miners were steady. Oils were hard. There was fresh buying of Mexicans and the feeling with regard to shell transport and trading issues was cheerful. An old speculative account in those issues has been largely eliminated.

There was further investment buying of meat and armament issues. The new Japanese treasury bills were 4 1/2 per cent.

CANADIAN ROADS STRONG IN THE LONDON LIST

Dividend Action Has Favorable Effect on Sentiment—Market Generally Quiet—Americans Led by Southern Pacific

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LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

Consols money 6 1/2
Amalgamated 53 1/2
Atchafalpa 94 1/2
Atchafalpa pf 98 1/2
Balt & Ohio 69 1/2
Balt & Ohio pf 70 1/2
Batoplas 34
Beth Steel 57 1/2
B F Steel pf 104 1/2
B F Goodrich 32 1/2
Brooklyn R T 87 1/2
Brooklyn R T pf 127
Cal Petroleum 21
Cal Petroleum pf 54 1/2
Can Pacific 159 1/2
Cent Leather 36 1/2
Ches & Ohio 42 1/2
Ch & G West 11
C M & St Paul 87 1/2
Chino Copper 36
Col Fuel 25 1/2
Con Can pf 92
Con Gas 119
Corn Products pf 65 1/2
Del & Hudson 149
Erie 22 1/2
Erie 1st pf 36 1/2
Fed M & S Co pf 28
Gen Electric 142
Gen Motors 94 1/2
Gen Motors pf 95 1/2
GT Nor Ore 32
GT Nor pf 114 1/2
Gug Ex Co 51 1/2
Inspiration 18 1/2
Inter Marine pf 5 1/2
Inter-Met 12 1/2
Inter-Met pf 57 1/2
InterPaper 8 1/2
Kan City So 22
Kan City So pf 57
Kresge Co 104 1/2
Laclede Gas 98
Lehigh Valley 135 1/2
L-Wiles Co 20
Louis & Nash 116
Max Motor 1st pf 59 1/2
Max Motor 2d pf 22 1/2
Mex Petrol 76 1/2
Mex Petrol pf 80
Miami 18 1/2
Mo Kan & Tex 11 1/2
Mon Power Co 48 1/2
Mon Power Co pf 99 1/2
Mo Pacific 11 1/2
M & St L 15 1/2
M & St L pf 35
M S P & S M 111 1/2
Nash C & St L 125 1/2
Nat Biscuit 124
Nat Lead 50 1/2
Nat Enamel 10 1/2
Nevada Con 12
N Y C 88
N Y N H & H 50
N & W 101
No Pac 103 1/2
O & W 23 1/2
Penn 105 1/2
Peoples Gas 118 1/2
P C C & St L 69 1/2
Pitts Coal 18 1/2
Pitts Coal pf 90 1/2
Press St Car 29 1/2
Fullman Co 152
Ray Con 17 1/2
Reading 145 1/2
Rep I & S 20 1/2
Rep I & S pf 75 1/2
Rock Island pf 1 1/2
Rumely pf 5
Seab Air Line 13 1/2
Seab-Roebuck 204
Sears-Shef 26
So Pac 83 1/2
So Ry 15 1/2
So Ry pf 53
Studebaker 47 1/2
Studebaker pf 96
Tenn Coal 29 1/2
Third Avenue 46 1/2
T S L & W 2
T City R T 98 1/2
U Bag & P 6
Union Pacific 119 1/2
U P warrants 28 1/2
Union Pac pf 80 1/2
US C I P pf 34 1/2
U S Rubber 57
U S Rubber 1st pf 103 1/2
U S Steel 41 1/2
U S Steel pf 104
Utah Coal 52 1/2
Wabash 1 1/2
Western Union 63 1/2
Westinghouse 71 1/2
Woolworth 31
Woolworth pf 93

*Advance.

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour, \$9.25 to \$9.75 bbl; \$1.20 to \$1.30 bag; pastry, \$9 bbl, \$1.15 bag.

Butter—Print, 39 to 42¢ lb; tub 38 to 40¢ lb.

Eggs—Fancy brown, 45¢; fresh laid Maine and New Hampshire, 38 to 40¢ doz; fresh western firsts 30 to 35¢, according to size.

Beans—York state pea, 14¢ qt, \$1.10 pk; medium pea 14¢ qt, \$1.10 pk; California 14¢ qt, \$1.10 pk; yellow eyes 14¢ qt, \$1.10 pk; red kidney 15¢ qt, \$1.15 pk.

Sugar—Granulated 6¢ per single lb, 6.05 per lb in 100-lb bags.

Potatoes—Maine, 20¢ pk, 70¢ bu, \$1.30 per 2-bu bag; selected, 30¢ pk, \$1.10 bu.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—Open	1.64	1.64 1/2	1.63 1/2	1.63 1/2
May	1.64	1.64 1/2	1.63 1/2	1.63 1/2
July	1.6			

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

SHOE TRADE CONTINUES TO BE UNSEASONABLY DULL

Forced Retrenchment Said to Have Advantages, However—Leather Supply Ordinary, With Prices Firm—Plants Largely Run on Daily Receipt of Orders

The shoe trade is still in a state of unseasonable inactivity, but as things look now it may have its advantages. Conditions are such that forced retrenchment may prove a money saver, if not a money maker.

The market for shoe stock seems to be attractive to both buyer and manufacturer alike. On its leading features, it is believed, hang the future of values. Leather is in ordinary supply and held at firm figures. Were domestic requirements to assume proportions on a par with so-called normality, there would be difficulty in getting sufficient for immediate needs. The noted strong attitude of the tanners is largely confined to those producing sole and heavy upper leather.

Those who specialize in calf, kid and other light leathers are put to the task of getting business enough to prevent any further reduction of their working force. Some grades of light leather are accumulating.

It is generally understood that the German tanners are prevented, by the war, from exporting leather to this market, but this is not altogether true, for the port records of New York show that there arrived in November last finished calf skins to the amount of \$383,562 and that of all other leathers amounted \$400,188. Furthermore, although the exact figures for December are not yet available, home tanners concede \$1,000,000 and hereby is seen the detriment to this industry under the new tariff.

This leather is shipped by the German tanner to Rotterdam and then to this country in neutral "bottoms." Moreover, as England was, previous to hostilities, a big market for this commodity, America is now getting about all of it, and as domestic tanners are being undersold by from 1c to 2c per foot the effect is easily seen.

The imported leather is of ordinary weight only, however, as there is a German embargo on weights suitable for army uses.

From agents of this leather it is learned, that notwithstanding the disturbed conditions incident to the war, the German tanner can place his leather in this market at lower figures than are quoted by the home merchants wholly on account of cheaper labor and free entry, and what the volume of importation would have been under peace conditions can easily be imagined.

The leather situation is therefore good here and dull there, so in forming judgments and conclusions, buyers of leather or footwear would find it advantageous to study both markets diligently.

The shoe factories are for the most part engaged in turning out goods for early shipments, the bookings for future deliveries are below usual conditions in volume, though in number they do not vary much.

In brief, the manufacturers of footwear are running their plants largely upon daily receipts of orders and aside from army work, there is not much difference among the various lines, although there is some variance between factories making same lines and grades.

Aside from the ceaseless introduction of so-called new styles there is nothing new at present which seems to have the stamp of stability. The Northwest appears to have a little more business activity and orders are coming from that section. Other parts of the country have nothing to brag about, although the middle East has shown a desire to place contracts if these merchants can dictate agreements.

Despite the ruling features, the shoe makers in New England are better employed, as a whole, than are those in the West and South, with a trend toward improvement, and it is the opinion of the local merchants that the business will have a long but ordinary run.

Shoe buyers are somewhat concerned over the report from the agricultural department, Washington, D. C., that the number of cattle on the hoof in this country Jan. 11, 1915, totaled 58,329,000, a gain of 1,737,000 over figures of Jan. 1, 1914, the feeling expressed being that the packers were holding hides at figures not commensurate with the supply.

Admitting the reports to be correct, were those interested to get the last 10 annual statements it will be seen that the supply has gradually decreased, while the population has increased. To illustrate, in round numbers the maximum supply of hides was in 1907, 72,000,000, approximated population 87,000,000, now consider this year's statement as given above, with estimated population of 100,000,000 in 1915, it will be seen that with the increase reported the supply is as small as 10 per capita 1907 as compared with six to 10 per capita in 1915.

However satisfactory certain figures may be to buyers, prices which were obtained for hides last week should convince the most skeptical that there are none too many or values would recede.

Though the number of reported sales was the lowest for many weeks, hides brought top prices, and packers were firm at that. February pull offs are the least desirable of those of any other month in the year, so when January heavy cows brought 23½, year ago 17½, January and February native steers 23, year ago 18½, January and February Koshier native steers 22½, year ago 17½, and January heavy Texas steers 20½, year ago 17½, the importance which the shoe buyers at-

tach to the increased supply was not as potent as reckoned upon, at least those who bought them did not so consider it. Although the movement in hides during the week was abnormally low there were private transactions which are not given out. As a matter of fact secretiveness regarding sales is a growing tendency, so while it was known that the big tanners were in the market, nothing better than rumors were obtainable. However, whatever the status of supply may be the demand for heavy stock is great enough to keep the market up. Therefore the future will be strong just so long as the war lasts, after that the deluge, if home trade does not greatly improve.

There is little new in leather. Hemlock sole leather is moving in a quiet sort of a way as regards home trade, and not much can be said of last week's cable orders, although there is much foreign business yet to be forwarded. Union backs are much the same, except that the sole cutters and shoe factory buyers are taking more. Prices are very strong and it looks as though they might advance if trading were to pick up a little.

Calf skins are dull. Heavy weights are the most active of what trading there is. Tan calf has been operated in of late and the indications are that there may be a sharp demand for it. As the market stands now a buyer of light weights could get some very good trades. Heavy and medium size leather is selling freely, large foreign orders being unfilled and the end of that demand, is not in sight. In fact Europe is using immense quantities of leather and will as long as the buyers can get ships to take it across. As a business, therefore, it is large, but subtract the army demands and the sales would sink to insignificant figures.

Patent colt should have a great season, the consumers do not seem to tire of it and now it can be handled without much loss, makers of footwear will encourage its use. Patent sides are moving regularly but in a limited way, still the prospects look good and many orders are expected before the end of spring.

It is said that several large domestic orders were given for glazed kid last week and embraced grades of high standard. Though these lack confirmation there may be much truth in the rumors, for if things were to take a lively turn there is no doubt but what kid would be one of the leading factors.

WHY BETHLEHEM STEEL WILL PAY NO COMMON DIVIDENDS

NEW YORK—One of the reasons for the determination of Charles M. Schwab to pay nothing on the common stock of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation for at least three years, if then, is found in the large funded debt of the company. His plan is to make the interest on this funded debt without question and increase working capital up to a point that will take care of the growth of business resulting from expenditures of between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000 for new construction.

There is an authorized issue of \$50,000,000 first lien and refunding 30-year 5 per cent gold bonds, of which \$15,800,000 were outstanding a year ago. It is probable that some of these bonds will be sold from time to time within the next several years, but it is the intention of the management to utilize all earnings above preferred dividend requirements for new construction and working capital.

Bethlehem has a very large funded debt, and to do a larger business must add to its working capital, which a year ago stood at not much over \$12,000,000.

The funded debt of the company is made up as follows: Purchase money gold bonds, \$7,500,000; first extension mortgage bonds, \$12,000,000; first lien 30-year bonds, \$15,800,000; first mortgage serial bonds, \$1,150,000; San Francisco Dry Dock, \$500,000; Union Iron Works, \$1,000,000; debenture gold bonds, \$450,000; total, \$38,400,000.

Of the above total, \$33,599,033 are in the hands of the public. In addition there were \$3,383,500 notes payable, making a grand total of approximately \$37,000,000. Cash on hand a year ago amounted to \$1,727,000.

The new construction work the company has been doing has prevented the building up of a large surplus, which on Jan. 1, 1914, amounted to \$12,300,000.

To solidify the position of the bonds it is the intention of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation to go extensively into commercial lines of steel. With departments for the production of commercial steel on a large scale, the company would then have something substantial to fall back upon.

A banker who is interested in the recent sale of Bethlehem Steel bonds says:

"We desire to emphasize the fact that the success of the company during the past year is not due to temporary conditions. A study of the remarkable records which the Bethlehem Steel Corporation has made during the past 10 years shows that its development has been a progressive one. Except for a temporary setback in 1908, each year since 1908 has been more fruitful of results than the year which preceded. The year 1913 was

AMERICAN COTTON OIL DIVIDENDS ARE DISCUSSED

Company, However, Declares Prospect of Resumption of Payments Only Speculation

The strength of American Cotton Oil common recently has been accompanied by hopeful intimations by the traders on the floor of the New York stock exchange of the possible resumption of dividends on the common stock after the suspension of such payment since the last half of 1911. Officials of the company characterize these rumors and statements as of purely speculative origin. They are hopeful of improvement in the company's business, but say that it would be out of the question to attempt to forecast this year's results in view of the extraordinary influences upon American business generally growing out of the war in Europe.

Most of the company's sales of cotton oil are being financed here, the European buyer accepting all risks. The situation is complicated and activities are restrained by the fact that the insurance rate on American cotton oil is \$9 a barrel, or equivalent to an added charge of about 18 cents a gallon. Ordinarily the freight charge on exports of cotton oil amount to about 4 or 5 cents a barrel. The expansion of the demand abroad for American cotton oil is retarded by the scarcity of vessel freight room so that the company is in many cases unable to fill actual orders from foreign countries. It is understood, however, on good authority that the business of the American Cotton Oil Company according to present indications will show improvement over that of last year. Earnings on the common stock last year were equivalent to 3.3 per cent.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA			
	1914	1913	Decrease
Fourth week January	\$30,101	\$14,177	
Month January	182,111	44,183	
From July 1	1,374,315	201,148	
ST. LOUIS & SOUTHWESTERN			
December—			
Operating revenue	\$583,387	\$292,276	
Net revenue	301,109	271,550	
Operating deficit	93,279	\$243,683	
From July 1—			
Operating revenue	5,633,615	1,318,228	
Net revenue	1,148,678	846,854	
Operating deficit	126,454	\$244,400	
RIO GRANDE & SOUTHERN R. R.			
December—			
Operating revenue	\$13,714	\$11,645	
Net revenue	16,840	5,001	
Deficit	1,950	\$4,652	
From July 1—			
Operating revenue	301,992	69,948	
Net revenue	88,913	43,157	
Deficit	28,454	\$26,070	
Fourth week January	11,439	\$985	
Month January	40,184	5,750	
From July 1	311,827	75,699	

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NEW HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICIALS REPORT ON INSPECTION

NEW YORK—New Haven railroad officials, who have been on a two weeks' tour of other roads to ascertain efficiency methods which might be applied on the New Haven, have returned and are making reports to President Elliott on results of their trip.

The party comprised J. M. Tomlinson, vice-president; David Van Alstyne, assistant to operating vice-president; C. L. Bardo, general manager; W. W. Wildin, mechanical superintendent; G. W. Backes, maintenance of way engineer; R. D. Fitzmaurice, superintendent; R. A. Weston, storekeeper and W. L. Spicer, accountant.

The following roads were visited: Lehigh Valley, Michigan Central, Illinois Central, Burlington, Atchafalaya, Northwestern, St. Paul, Rock Island, Omaha, the Hill lines, the Harriman roads, Missouri Pacific, Frisco and Wabash. Methods on Erie, Pennsylvania, Southern and Baltimore & Ohio had already been studied. A visit to the automobile shops at Detroit, Mich. was included.

BANKERS TO MEET IN WEST SEPT. 6-10

SEATTLE, Wash.—Executive committee of Seattle bankers has fixed Sept. 6 to 10 for this year's annual convention of American Bankers Association here.

The selection presupposes that many of the guests intend visiting Yellowstone National park, Glacier National park, and Rainier National park, while others express a desire to make the inside-passage trip to Alaska before convention.

OIL PRICES REDUCED

INDEPENDENCE, Kan.—Prairie Oil & Gas Company has posted notice of a reduction of 10 cents a barrel in price of Kansas-Oklahoma crude oil, making the present price 45 cents.

WEST BELIEVES BIG BUSINESS IS IMMINENT

Present Factors May Prolong Hesitation, but Favorable Fundamental Conditions Are Pointed to for Actual Situation

CHICAGO—Business conditions throughout the West appear to be shaping themselves in the direction of further improvement.

Observers who have been carefully watching the situation since the beginning of the year are of the opinion that substantial prosperity awaits the business interests of the country at a not far distant time. In view of the war, the political situation, and possibilities of legislation in one direction or another, which may be instrumental in prolonging hesitation, it is believed that the country is extremely fortunate in finding fundamental conditions as strong as they are at the present time.

Traffic conditions on the western railroads showed further improvement in the last week. The volume of business as compared with a year ago reflected the gains made in general business in all directions to the extent of about 10 per cent over a year ago. Officials of the various lines are optimistic, perhaps conservatively so, but at the same time they believe that the betterment shown in all lines of trade is of substantial character.

The merchandise movement is being closely watched, as it indicates what the tendency of the interior merchant is, and to a certain extent the tendency of the farmer to buy for present and future requirements.

It has been noted here that for several weeks interior merchants have been visiting the larger distributing points in increasing numbers, and that there purchases have been enlarged accordingly, although further reports come from the interior that stocks are low on all kinds of merchandise, which means that the hand-to-mouth period of buying still continues; in fact, there were no evidences during the week that buying for forward delivery had increased materially.

The enormous demand for grain and the accompanying tremendous movement with the probability of its continuation, have given railroad officials much encouragement, especially in view of the extremely high prices which farmers are receiving. These factors, together with an increasing volume of other tonnage, are improving the railroad situation materially.

Although the revenues of the railroads are beginning to improve, it will be a considerable time, no doubt, before they will return to their former normal levels, in view of the long period of depression. The recent rise in freight rates in the eastern territory has not led to much of an increase as yet on the part of the railroads in the way of buying new equipment or other materials, although to a certain extent the increase was the means of offsetting the higher cost of labor. A great deal of financing will have to be done by the various transportation lines, and until this has been accomplished this phase of the business situation will probably remain more or less unsettled.

Western banks are in a prosperous condition. Money rates are easy, although the buying of commercial paper appears to be confined to the larger institutions. There has been further evidence of the growing investment demand for the better grades of securities in the oversubscription of several new issues of bonds which have come upon the market of late.

In the western iron and steel trade, the mills continue to run on a restricted basis, although it may be said that considerable improvement has been shown in the way of expansion from the operating levels established when the depression in business was at its greatest; but as stated before, the railroads have not been the large contributors to the output of the mills as they were expected to be at the time of the freight rate increase.

In the dry goods trade, the market for staple cotton goods continues strong, with an advancing tendency. The volume of business in this department of the mercantile trade is about equal to that of a year ago, although the buying of goods on the part of visiting merchants and road men are said to be enlarging. Wool prices are high all over the country, and the finer grades are indicating further tendencies in that direction. Evidence of this is not only found in the primary markets, but late advices from London reflect a similar situation.

In the commodity market collections are reported as easier.

Officials of railroads operating eastward from Chicago and St. Louis report the volume of tonnage as somewhat irregular during the last week, although some classification of freight showed increases over the corresponding period of last year, notably grain and grain products, packing house products and coal. Merchandise shipments eastward were somewhat larger but they were offset by a comparatively small movement westward.

Industrial activity in the centers covered by these roads has not changed materially during the past fortnight, but steady although slow improvement is reported by reliable authorities.

The eastern roads have experienced some difficulty in the movement of freight

during the last two weeks on account of the cold weather and recent snow storms, which caused slight congestion at the terminal points.

Traffic officials of the southern roads report a slight change for the better, indicating more activity in business circles throughout the South.

SHIP BUILDING HELPS INDUSTRY OF PITTSBURGH

Demand Expected to Call Into Use More Than 35,000 Tons of Steel From This District

PITTSBURGH—According to Pittsburgh steel men more than 15 new ocean steamships have been contracted for since Jan. 1 in this country, the steel for which is being largely supplied by the Pittsburgh mills. This has become one of the most active sources of demand for plates and shapes from the mills. Last week the government demand for plates and shapes for new coal barges for the navy brought orders for 1200 tons to Homestead and 770 to the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company. It is estimated that the merchant ship construction this year has called for more than 35,000 tons of material from Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh district has been awarded a good tonnage of steel for additional battleships and other naval vessels. New bridge steel for Parkersburg, W. Va., and for elevated railroad work in Brooklyn and some large warehouse houses have given the plate and structural mills so much better operating conditions that they are able to maintain nearly 65 per cent active capacity.

The National Tube Company has received new pipe orders which will increase operations in McKeesport at once. On top of the 400-mile pipe line order for Oklahoma recently placed, the company has secured an order for 100 miles of six-inch pipe for a line in the Southwest fields. Altogether, these orders will require about 45,000 tons of steel which will be supplied by the Homestead mills of the Carnegie Steel Company.

It is announced that the Carnegie Steel Company now has 33 blast furnaces in operation, as compared with 22 at the close of December. This is a gain from 37 per cent on Jan. 1 to 56 per cent at present, and an increased production in iron of about 5500 tons a day for this one company.

STANDING OF THE CLEARING HOUSE BANKS OF BOSTON

The individual legal and actual reserves of the Boston national banks, members of the clearing house, are appended. Under the new system the requirements are 15 per cent instead of 25 per cent. The tabulation follows:

	Legal	Actual	Legal
	Actual	Legal	Actual
Union	19,576	22,556	20,476
Old Boston	18,7	20,4	18,7
Fourth Atlantic	16,5	18,1	15,2
Merchants	20,3	28,8	20,5
Second	22,5	24,0	21,9
Shawmut	19,3	23,3	17,5
Webster & Atlas	18,4	20,9	17,8
Bay State	16,4	19,7	18,1
First	24,6	31,4	26,7
Security	21,5	25,6	21,2
Winthrop	18,7	20,3	18,7
Commercial	18,0	21,3	19,0
Average	20,5	25,6	21,0

Average legal reserve is 5 per cent lower and average actual reserve .9 per cent lower than a week ago. Six of the 12 banks are stronger than last week in legal reserve and six in actual reserve. No bank is below the 15 per cent requirement, against none below last week.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 9)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Aberdeen, Miss.—A. Rubel of Rubel & Co., Essex.
Butt, Me.—C. H. Law of Hennessey Mer. Co., Essex.
Calais, Me.—N. A. Olson of U. S.
Chicago—F. A. A. Olson of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Copley Plaza.
Chicago—John Spaul of The Hub, Essex.
Chicago—John Bittner of Webster, Essex.
Chicago—Myra & Sacks of Boston Store, Essex.
Chicago—Samuel Solomon of U. S.
Cleveland—F. J. Frankel of May & Co., Essex.
Duluth, Minn.—Nathan Kreis of U. S.
Eastman, Ga.—A. Harris of U. S.
El Paso, Tex.—Victor Caruso of Evergreen Shoe Co., U. S.
Engle, Okla.—M. Napier of U. S.
Liverpool, Eng.—M. R. Morson of Essex.
New York—B. D. Myers of U. S.
New York—E. B. Neubauer of Blumenstein & Bros., U. S.
New York—J. Brauer of U. S.
New York—M. Levy of P. S.
Nome, Alaska—P. A. Peterson of U. S.
Omaha—John W. Fyfe of Hayden Bros., U. S.
Philadelphia—W. A. Tompkins of Turner Tompkins Shoe Co., U. S.
Porto Rico—E. Gonzalez of U. S.
Rome, Italy—Armando Serrini of U. S.
San Francisco—M. S. Nickelsburg of Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., Copley Plaza.
San Francisco—Chester Williams of Williams Marvin Shoe Co., U. S.
Savannah—A. Shapiro of U. S.
Savannah—M. Bluestein of U. S.
Savannah—C. E. Hymson of U. S.
Savannah—Moshe Lipitz of U. S.
St. Louis—W. E. Murray of Copley Plaza.
St. Louis—Wm. Salfer of U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Binghamton, N. Y.—F. L. Rogers of Dunn & McCarthy, Essex.
Rochester, N. Y.—A. C. Hatch of Rochester Counter Co.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 160 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

NEW MINIMUM PRICES

NEW YORK—The stock exchange committee has established minimum prices as follows effective Feb. 9: American Express, 83; International Harvester Corporation preferred, 100; Loew's Wiles common, 20; first preferred, 92; second preferred, 82; Pressed Steel Car preferred, 96; Southern Railway preferred, 53.

KINGS COUNTY ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER MAKES FAIR SHOWING

NEW YORK—The report of the Kings County Electric Light & Power Company for the year ended Dec. 31 last, shows the company has more than held its own, though feeling keenly the general business depression. A condensed statement of earnings and expenses, with 1913 comparisons, follows:

	1914	1913	Increase
Total revenue	\$6,346,406	\$6,063,918	
Exps., including taxes and deprec. charges	4,197,430	534,801	
Gross income	2,149,006	69,116	
Bond int. and other income deductions	864,454	12,940	
Divs. prof. sharing, etc.	1,131,045	58,919	
Surplus for the year	153,506	7,162	
Stock outst. Dec. 31	13,808,100		

"Decrease." The report says: "The early indications pointed to a year of exceptional progress for the company, but the European war and the attendant general business retrenchment materially retarded its rate of growth. However, by effecting economies in expenses, and by taking advantage of the rapid development of Brooklyn as a manufacturing and business center, the net results for the year are about equal to those of 1913.

"Special effort has been devoted to obtaining large power business, over 70 private plants having been replaced by the company's service, four being for over 1000 h. p. each. Two exceptionally large contracts were taken, one with a large cordage concern for 6000 h. p., covering a period of 10 years and another for 8000 h. p. with the contractors on the new rapid transit subway. During the year 27,581 contracts were signed. In addition to the current supply for lighting, 83,811 h. p. in motors are now operated from the company's lines.

"No new financing has been done during the year, but \$365,200 of the first issues of \$4,000,000 6 per cent 12-year

convertible debenture bonds, dated March 1, 1910, were converted into stock, making the total of these bonds converted since the privilege became available March 1, 1913, \$3,308,100.

"The plant and property as shown by the balance sheet has substantially increased, and includes a horizontal Parsons type turbo-generator with condensing and auxiliary apparatus having capacity of 22,000 kw., or approximately 30,000 h. p.

"There have been no changes in the directorate or official staff. The company reports increasingly cordial relations with its customers induced partially through the lengthening terms of service of many of its employees.

"The profit-sharing plan inaugurated in December, 1910, was adopted for the fifth consecutive time, and on Jan. 1, 1915, \$66,506 was distributed to 1080 employees. The Brooklyn Edison Investment Fund, designed for the purpose of encouraging thrift and enabling employees to invest their savings in the securities of the company, increased in usefulness, 1381 out of the total number of 1745 employees being voluntary depositors in the fund. One man was added to the pension roll, making a total of four, all having served the company upward of 20 years.

"Due to the abnormal conditions of the past year unusually careful supervision has been exercised throughout all departments of the organization, which procedure has enabled the company to retain in its service a great majority of its employees without wage reduction and to continue to furnish first class service throughout the community.

"Through the continuance of the past year's policy and the somewhat more favorable outlook, the company is hopeful of furthering its progress and of maintaining its present enviable reputation during 1915."

READING ROAD FALLS BELOW DIVIDEND NEED

In Six Months Ended Dec. 31, After Providing for Sinking Fund and Charges, Disbursement Money \$400,000 Short

NEW YORK—Reading road in the six months ended Dec. 31, after providing for sinking fund requirements and additions and betterments, fell short of earning half year's dividend requirements on its \$70,000,000 common stock by about \$400,000. Combined surplus of all companies in the Reading system for this period was the smallest since 1910, and was 16 per cent under 1913 figures.

Profits of Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company showed improvement over results of corresponding period of the year before, but earnings of Philadelphia & Reading railway declined sharply.

The Coal Company's surplus in the first half of the current fiscal year more than trebled compared with 1913, but the surplus of the railway, the important member of the system, decreased from \$4,052,589 in the 1913 period to \$2,921,568 in the last six months of 1914, a decline of \$1,131,022, or 27.9 per cent. Gross earnings of the railway totaled \$4,225,085, smaller by \$2,361,888, or 9 per cent, than the \$26,586,918 the year previous.

A comparison of the results for the six months ended with December of the Reading system as a whole with figures for the railway and the coal company separately is given below. Official figures of the final surplus are available for the system in past years, but lack

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

BATTERY MEN AT TUFTS COLLEGE START PRACTISE

Veterans and New Men Answer First Call for Inside Work—Other Candidates Out in About Two Weeks

MEDFORD, Mass.—In response to a call by Coach John Slattery, 11 battery candidates for the Tufts College baseball team are now reporting in the cage in the Goddard gymnasium for the preliminary work of the season. The men were given a short workout Monday under the direction of Coach Slattery and Capt. B. J. Lee '15, and were then sent out for a short run on the outdoor track. Captain Slattery stated that the practise will be ended every day with a short run. Aside from the battery candidates, several of the veterans took advantage of the use of the cage, and worked out during the afternoon.

Two veterans from last year's team were among the pitchers that answered the call, Raymond Krepps '16 and Walter Whittaker '17. While it is too early to get any definite idea of the material, it is believed that Krepps will be the mainstay of the pitching staff, with Whittaker a close second. The new pitchers are Fritz O'Mara '18, former Dean Academy star; A. G. Colcord '17 and James Golden '17. More pitchers will be needed, and it is expected that several new men will report before the week is out.

Of the catchers who reported, two were veterans of last season, A. J. Eastman '15, and L. A. Porter '17, the latter a second string man. The new men were Fred Deyo '18, the former Weymouth high school catcher; James McKenzie '18 of the Palmer high school team, and John Nash '18 of the East Bridgewater high school nine. While the catching material is all practically new, Tufts should be well supplied with catchers this season.

Coach Slattery does not plan to call out the other candidates for the team for about two weeks. The men will all work inside until conditions permit the squad to start work on the field. A big field of candidates is expected, as there are a number of new men in the college this season who have good high school and preparatory school records.

Veteran material will be available for practically every position on the team this season, although some of the men have only played one season, and will want a lot of training before they can equal the work of the men who have been lost to the team by graduation. The greatest loss is Percy Proctor, who made the team as shortstop in his freshman year, and played in that position every season until his graduation last June. His place will be filled by Herbert Armstrong '16 or Herbert Anderson '16, both veterans from last year's team.

For the other places in the infield, Coach Slattery has Walter Volk '17 at first base, Henry Stafford '16 at second base and Captain Lee at third. For the outfield there are George Angel '15, captain of the football team last fall, at left field, Oliver Westcott '17 center, Harold Leyland '17 at right, with Arthur Donnellan '16 and Philip Marzynski '15, both outfielders.

This will be Coach Slattery's second season with the Tufts nine, and he expects to bring out an even better team than last season. Mr. Slattery was formerly with clubs in the American league, and is well liked at the college. The schedule arranged for the team is a hard one, opening during the April recess with a trip through New York state, and back through Maryland and Washington, D. C. The first home game will be played with Georgetown University April 30. The schedule follows:

TRAINING GAMES FOR CINCINNATI CLUB ANNOUNCED

CINCINNATI, O.—Games to be played while the Cincinnati National league club is on its spring training trip have been announced. The regulars will play Shreveport at Alexandria, La., on March 13, at Shreveport, 14; at New Orleans, 20 and 21; at Covington, La., 22 and 23; at Mobile, 27, 28 and 29; at Memphis, 30 and 31; at Chattanooga, April 1 and 2, and at Columbus, O., 3.

Returning to Cincinnati they will play the following teams here: Washington Americans, April 4; Detroit Americans, 6, 7 and 8; Boston Americans, 9, 10 and 11.

The Cincinnati second team will play at Atlanta, March 24 and 25; at Knoxville, 27, 28 and 29, and at Dayton, O., April 4.

DEMAREST DEFEATS CATTON NEWBURGH, N.Y.—Calvin Demarest defeated Marcus Catton, 300 to 165, in a Billiard Players League game here Monday night.

HARVARD MEETS WILLIAMS TEAM IN HOCKEY GAME

Crimson Favorite to Win at Boston Arena, Although a Fast Contest Is Looked For

LINEUP FOR TONIGHT'S GAME
TOWNSEND, W. Williams
Dwyer, L. Williams
Phillips, R. Williams
Baldwin, F. Williams
Clavin, C. Williams
Morgan, P. Williams
Wilde, E. Williams
Cole, Williams

Harvard meets Williams tonight in the Boston Arena in a hockey contest which is expected to be a fast contest, although the Crimson rules a decided favorite to win. The Harvard seven has had little time to do much toward improving its play since the game with McGill last Friday, but tonight's contest will serve to give the men a good try-out before they face the strong St. Nicholas Skating Club team next Friday. H. A. H. Baker, Princeton '14, the star of the New York players, will be sure to give the university defense plenty of work, and the game with the St. Nicholas seven will be invaluable as training for the contest with Yale Feb. 23.

The Harvard team had a brisk five-minute scrimmage with the second string men at the Arena Monday afternoon, which resulted in a 3 to 0 victory for the regulars. Doty, Townsend and Phillips scored the goals. The team was working very well together and should give a good account of itself tonight. Townsend has improved his game at wing and Doty is developing into a reliable forward.

Previous to the scrimmage, Coach Winsor gave the men a thorough drill in passing and shooting, laying particular emphasis on a quick attack, which will be a large factor in the next game with Yale.

TRAVIS IS TIED WITH LONGLEY IN PALM BEACH GOLF

PALM BEACH—First round matches are scheduled for today in the annual South Florida golf championship tournament of 1915, with five sixteens competing for the various trophies. The qualifying round was played Monday and resulted in a tie for the gold medal between W. J. Travis of Garden City and V. C. Longley of Wannamoisett, with cards of 76. They were two of four players who got under 80 in a field of 114. H. M. Forest, Lakewood, and A. R. Pierson, Glen Ridge, were 79 each. C. E. Van Vleck, Upper Montclair, made an 80.

The course was very heavy, and water through the green and in bunkers added many strokes to the scores. The first round of match play will be completed in all divisions today, with nine metropolitan players in each of the first four flights and eight in the fifth. The summaries:

W. J. Travis, Garden City, 76; H. M. Forest, Lakewood, 79; A. E. Pierson, Glen Ridge, 79; C. E. Vleck, Upper Montclair, 80; M. B. Nelson, Blue Hills, 83; J. R. Hyde, South Shore, 84; H. B. McClelland, Fox Hills, 84; H. R. London, New York, 84; G. W. Bartlett, Hanger Hill, 85; W. Williams, The Allegheny, 86; H. Pemberton, Montreal, 86; L. Farrington, Woodland, 87; W. A. Leland, Baltimore, 87; J. C. Davies, Arrol, 87; A. F. Huston, St. Davids, 88; W. H. Smith, Oakland, 88; W. R. Innes, 89; F. H. Mahan, 89; D. Duke, 89; G. J. Waters, 89; J. E. Smith, 89; A. P. Clapp, 89; C. F. Bacon, 90; M. Herold, 90; J. W. Johnson, 90; H. M. Fair, 90; L. W. Weaver, 90; A. H. Revel, 90; E. L. Arnold, 90; H. D. Reese, 91; St. John Wood, 91; A. F. Southern, 92; W. V. Booth, 93; W. M. Sullivan, 92; W. V. Booth, 93; B. Dodson, 93; D. C. Ogden, 94; H. C. Phillips, 94; J. J. Levey, 95; P. C. Knox, 95; E. S. Kimball, 95; S. Madcock, 95; A. S. Rodie, 95; W. J. Murphy, 96; J. Christie, 96; A. J. Johnson, 96; E. A. Kahn, 97; A. E. Smylie, 97; J. D. Johnson, 98; M. Grau, 98; G. W. Gray, 98; H. S. Nawa, 98; F. D. Owsley, 98; B. H. Kroger, 98; W. J. Hyde, 99; J. B. Waddell, 99; C. H. Haskins, 99; C. Kaye, 99; H. E. Koerner, 99; W. J. O'Connell, 100; C. W. McKay, 100; H. B. Casselberry, 100; R. E. Gibson, 100; C. A. Klotz, 100; S. C. Jones, 100; T. Morse, 101; C. W. Cole, 101; W. J. Solomon, 101; R. G. Henderson, 102; C. T. Adams, 102; D. C. Murray, 102; B. Trout, 102; W. E. Moncrief, 102; G. Rodenbaugh, 104; J. B. Kelley, 104; J. L. Heese, 105; G. A. Keith, 105; W. Moffat, 106.

BOSTON NAMES RACQUET TEAM

M. Bartlett and N. W. Cabot of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club; H. V. Greenough and Dr. Channing Frothingham, Jr., of the Harvard Club of Boston, and H. A. Gidney of the Boston Athletic Association have been selected as the squash racquet players who will represent Boston in the intercity championship series with Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and St. Louis which is to be played on the courts of the Boston Athletic Association Friday and Saturday.

VETERAN ARCHER RESIGNS PLACE

CHICAGO—Dr. Edward B. Weston of this city has resigned the position of secretary-treasurer of the National Archery Association of the United States. J. H. Pendry, a well-known archer, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Weston by the executive committee.

Dr. Weston has held positions of responsibility in the national association for many years. He is one of the best known archers of the country, and was commissioner of that sport at the St. Louis world's fair.

SQUASH TENNIS TOURNEY SHOWS FAST MATCHES

A. W. Riley of the Princeton Club Springs a Surprise by Defeating F. S. Keeler of the Columbia Club in Third Round

NEW YORK—Play continues today in the national squash tennis singles tournament on the courts of the Squash Club, and with the competition well down to the final rounds, fast competition is looked for. A. W. Riley of the Princeton club surprised the onlookers Monday by the easy way in which he defeated F. S. Keeler of the Columbia University club in the third round of the tournament in straight games at 15-8, 15-11.

The feature match of the day was between F. H. Davis of the Harvard club and A. J. Cordier of the Brooklyn Heights Casino in the second round. Davis came out a winner, but not until three games were played with scores at 16-17, 15-5, 15-8. Both of the men played their best squash in the opening game and earned much applause by frequent brilliant strokes. The skill, and speed shown by Cordier in this game made him favorite for the match, but he slowed up and weakened in the next two games and let his opponent have it all his own way.

E. S. Winston of the Harvard club, rated fifth among the players of the nation, had an easy time disposing of his clubmate, E. du Pont Irving, in straight games at 15-8, 15-11 in the third round. The summaries:

SECOND ROUND
Frank Kidder, Montclair Athletic Club, defeated Anderson, Dana, Harvard Club, 15-8, 15-5.
F. H. Davis, Harvard Club, defeated A. J. Cordier, Brooklyn Heights Casino, 16-17, 15-5, 15-8.
THIRD ROUND
Eric S. Winston, Harvard Club, defeated E. du Pont Irving, Harvard Club, 15-8, 15-11.
A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia University Club, 15-8, 15-11.
H. W. Hack, Short Hills Casino, defeated F. B. Cooley, Yale University, 15-16, 15-6, 15-12.

POLO OFFICIALS MEET TONIGHT FOR ELECTION

NEW YORK—The United States Polo Association will hold its annual meeting and election of officers here tonight. The session will be followed by a dinner at the Racquet and Tennis Club. The executive committee will meet earlier in the day and put into shape a number of amendments to the rules, which will later be submitted to the delegates at the general meeting for action.

Efforts to encourage polo in the United States army and the success with which these efforts have met will be one of the important subjects discussed at the meeting tonight. Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the east, with headquarters at Governors island, was to have been a guest, but he will be unable to be present. Col. E. S. Glenn, chief of staff, and Capt. Gordon Johnston will be on hand as representatives of the United States army. Both officers are strong advocates of polo and favor the sport as part of a military education.

Col. C. G. Treat, who is the Army Polo Association delegate, with headquarters in Washington, is expected will be present. Colonel Treat is not only interested in polo, but in army remounts, and is strongly in favor of the light cavalry mount, at a standard of 15 hands 1 inch, which would be both serviceable for military purposes and could be used for polo.

BOSTON CURLERS NAME TWO RINKS

The Country Club of Brookline and the Brae-Burn Country Club have been selected as two of the three rinks that will represent Boston in the international curling bonspiel to be held at Utica, N. Y., next Saturday for the Gordon medal. The other rink will be selected soon. The Country Club rink will be made up of: C. W. Young, A. S. Porter, Jr., C. W. Young, and G. Herbert Winder, skip; Brae-Burn—T. C. Tomlinson, F. W. Albree, F. B. Witherbee and E. S. Litchfield, skip.

Nine rinks trying for honors at Utica will hail from the Montreal district, including one with W. R. J. Hughes as skip. Hughes is the holder and custodian of the Gordon medal and recognized as the best player in the game. He has won the medal twice successively.

Two practise matches were played at the Curling Club of Boston Monday. Young defeated Russell, 200 to 9, and Wheelwright scored a victory over Daniels, 16 to 13. In the latter contest, with three men on a side, No. 1 and 2 on each team played three stones apiece.

The summary:
Amory Tomlinson, skip, 20
Clement Young, skip, 20
Russell, skip, 9
Albree Young, skip, 16
Wheelwright, skip, 16
Daniels, skip, 13

A series of four matches have been arranged by the players playing No. 2 in the round robin contests. The eight players will be drawn today prior to the first game, which is expected to be an interesting contest.

YALE STILL IN LINE FOR HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

Defeats Dartmouth College in Fast Game at New Haven and Must Now Beat Harvard

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—That the Yale varsity hockey team will win the intercollegiate championship of the eastern colleges is today the opinion of the undergraduates following the victory of the Blue over Dartmouth College here Monday night by a score of 4 to 1. Dartmouth defeated Harvard and now Yale must win the two remaining Harvard games in order to have a clear claim to the title.

Yale scored first against Dartmouth when MacDonald, who played a splendid game at right wing, caged the puck on a quick shot after a pass from Captain Sweeney. Dartmouth rallied after Yale's tally and but for York's wonderful work at goal, the visitors would have taken the lead.

Coach Howard has improved the defensive work of the Yale men so much that Dartmouth succeeded in breaking through only once. Then Wanamaker and Captain Tuck came down the rink together with the puck between them. Tuck took a pass just in front of the Yale wicket and caged the puck easily, making Dartmouth's only score.

There was no score in the second half, but Yale swept her opponents from their feet in the extra period play, Murray scoring the first goal on a pass from Herron after a long dash up the rink. Burgess tallied the third Yale score in the second extra period on a well executed pass from Captain Sweeney. The Yale captain took the puck the entire length of the rink alone for the final tally. The summary:

YALE DARTMOUTH
York, G. Donahue
Bierwirth, P. Currier
Herron, C. P. Murchie
MacDonald, F. W. Holmes
Burgess, C. Tuck
Sweeney, C. Wanamaker
Murray, I. W. Tyler
Score, Yale 4, Dartmouth 1. Goals, MacDonald, Tuck, Murray, Burgess, Sweeney. Penalties, Bierwirth 2m., Murray 4m., Herron, Skilton, Boston, Temple, Garon, I. A. A. C. New York. Time, 20m. halves, two extra 5m. periods.

PICKUPS

Of the 31 players Manager Jennings will take to Gulfport for spring training, 12 will be pitchers. Eight of them are right handed.

Manager Otto Knabe of the Baltimore Federals will choose between Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C., as a spring training camp for his team.

According to Manager Rickey of the St. Louis Americans, third and first bases will be the weakest positions on his team this summer.

Pitcher Tesreau of the New York Giants won only four of the 13 games he pitched on the recent all-National-American tour to Hawaii.

Manager Rowland of the Chicago Americans says he will welcome Harry Lord should the former third baseman decide to return to the team.

According to Umpire Connolly William Keeler, the former Baltimore star, was about the best batsman ever developed in major league baseball.

Stanley Covaleskie, brother of Pitcher Covaleskie of the Detroit Americans, is to pitch for the Portland team of the Pacific Coast league this summer.

Manager Rickey says the minor league players are being tried out by the majors too early. He is a firm believer in each manager developing his own players.

According to McInnes, the playing of the Athletics was affected last year by the players receiving so many offers from the Federals that they could not play their best game.

According to Captain Huston, the New York Americans will play at the Polo grounds all this year and probably next. He says the club will not use undue haste in building a new park.

Manager Tinker of the Chicago Federals expects Roessinger, shortstop on the University of Michigan nine last year, to develop into a major league player. He has signed to play with Tinker this summer.

Now that the American league has gone on record as favoring the 25-player limit again this year, it will be interesting to see if the National league decides to rescind its vote limiting each club to 21 players.

McConnell, the former second baseman of the Boston Americans and last year with Atlanta, is being talked of as manager for the Utica team of the New York State league next summer. He owns a farm near Utica.

Capt. George McBride, shortstop of the Washington Americans, has written Manager Griffith that he has had four fine offers from the Federals, all of which he has refused. He says one of them was to manage a club.

President B. B. Johnson of the American league is to visit San Francisco soon. After a week in that city he plans to accompany C. A. Comiskey to Paso Robles where Comiskey's Chicago Americans will be in spring training.

FOUR GAMES ARE SCHEDULED FOR COLLEGE FIVES

Cornell to Meet Princeton at Princeton Friday Night in Most Important Contest of Intercollegiate Basketball Series

COLLEGE BASKETBALL STANDING
Princeton 3 0 1,000
Cornell 4 1 800
Yale 2 1 507
Columbia 2 2 500
Pennsylvania 1 2 107
Dartmouth 0 3 500

With four games scheduled for this week all of the teams in the Intercollegiate Basketball League championship series will be seen in action and it promises to produce some very fast basketball with the lead for the title involved. The schedule calls for Columbia to play Yale at New Haven tonight; Cornell to play Princeton at Princeton Friday night with Yale at Dartmouth on Saturday evening.

By far the most important game of the week will be that between Cornell and Princeton on Friday. Princeton has not yet been defeated, having won from Columbia once and Pennsylvania twice. With the exception of the second Pennsylvania game the results have been very close and the followers of Cornell are confident that their team will win from the Orange and Black.

Yale and Columbia will be the busiest teams as each has two games to play. Yale will meet Columbia at home tonight and Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H., Saturday. Neither one of these games should force the Yale five beyond its normal game and the Blue should win them both.

McNichol of the University of Pennsylvania continues to lead in individual points scored, with Brown of Cornell running him a great race. While McNichol has scored only three goals from the floor since the season started, he has accumulated the remarkable total of 64 goals from foul. This is twice as many as have been scored by Brown of Cornell, who is second in this department.

Brown easily leads all players in goals from the floor with 16. In total points McNichol has 70 with 64 for Brown and these two players are far ahead of Paulson of Princeton, who is third with 37. The individual records follow:

Player	Field Goals	Foul Shots	Points
McNichol, Pennsylvania	18	64	70
Brown, Cornell	16	32	48
Paulson, Princeton	14	28	36
Renson, Columbia	13	24	30
Winslow, Dartmouth	12	22	28
Arnold, Yale	11	20	22
Calder, Columbia	10	20	20
Asmestad, Cornell	11	2	24
Lees, Columbia	11	2	24
Stackpole, Yale	9	4	22
Kinney, Yale	9	0	18
Seebach, Pennsylvania	9	0	18
Williamson, Pennsylvania	8	2	18
Haas, Princeton	7	0	14
Landorf, Cornell	7	0	14
Dwyer, Columbia	6	0	12
McGuffie, Princeton	7	0	14
Landorf, Cornell	6	0	12
Jackson, Princeton	3	4	10
Smith, Yale	5	0	10
Cole, Yale	5	0	10
Evans, Pennsylvania	5	0	10
J. Pelletier, Dartmouth	4	0	8
Harbo, Columbia	4	0	8
Sutcliffe, Cornell	4	0	8
Wallace, Pennsylvania	4	0	8
Trunkmann, Princeton	2	0	4
Taft, Yale	2	0	4
Seale, Dartmouth	2	0	4
Sisson, Dartmouth	1	0	2
Bickford, Dartmouth	1	0	2
Bullitt, Pennsylvania	1	0	2
Burdard, Columbia	1	0	2
Gill, Princeton	1	0	2
Grant, Dartmouth	1	0	2
Hosher, Cornell	1	0	2
Shetton, Cornell	1	0	2
Wilbur, Columbia	1	0	2
Whitely, Dartmouth	1	0	2

WORCESTER MEN MOVE TO BRING FEDERAL CLUB

WORCESTER—Three Worcester business men, contributing \$5000 each, made the first move towards establishing a Federal minor league club here Monday night. N. J. Lavigne, whose brother Arthur is catcher on the Buffalo Federals, is the principal party involved and believes that the minor Federals will be established and playing ball here by June 1. Mr. Lavigne would not disclose the movements of the trio outside of stating that they will organize.

The location of Worcester made it essential that the Federals place an organization here, as the proposed circuit is to include New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Providence, Manchester and Portland and Lowell, and Worcester will be the central point.

The club is expected to use grounds which will be built on the Grove street fair grounds and can easily be fitted up into an ideal park.

CONWAY AGAIN NAMED PRESIDENT

NEW YORK—For the eighth consecutive time, P. J. Conway was elected president of the Irish-American Athletic Club Monday night. Before nominations were in order, Mr. Conway requested that the members refrain from nominating him for the presidency. He made a speech saying that he had had that honor long enough.

CHICAGO—J. A. Gilmore, president of the Federal baseball league, announced Monday that he had signed E. Reulbach, former pitcher for the Brooklyn Nationals and for the Chicago Nationals. Reulbach's contract with the Federals is for one year.

TRAPSHOOTING AND GOLF PLAY AT PINEHURST

Parrish and Carter Win Four-Ball Match 2 Up in 36 Holes—C. T. Crocker Wins Shoot

PINEHURST, N. C.—The weekly trap shoot sweepstakes and the Tin Whistle tournament claimed attention Monday, and in addition there was an all-day golf contest between J. C. Parrish, Jr., and P. V. Carter on one side and H. K. Kerr and G. W. White on the other, which maintained the interest of a large gallery.

Parrish and Carter were 1 up at the end of the morning fourball round and 2 up at the end of 36 holes. White was low man of the day, with rounds of 83 and 84, Parrish requiring 85 and 82. Carter recorded 80 in the morning and Kerr 82, with afternoon cards of 75 each.

The Tin Whistle event was medal four-somes for prizes presented by H. C. Fownes, and the low card was 78, which bunched Stuyvesant Leroy of New York and H. W. Ormsbee of Fitchburg, Mass., who found a handicap of 13 an advantage, with G. T. Dunlap of Forest Hills and C. H. Lay of Oil City, whose allowance was 15.

A. B. Alley of Apawamie and M. B. Johnson of Cleveland (20) made 79, and next in line were J. L. Toppin of Canoe Brook and W. E. Truesdale of Brooklyn, who made 92 gross and a net of 80.

C. T. Crocker of Fitchburg, shooting with an allowance of 30 targets, won the weekly trap shoot with a total of 95. W. H. Weller of St. Catharines (25) made 94 and G. M. Howard of Halifax, the scratch man, 80.

ATHLETIC STARS LOST TO BROWN AS INELIGIBLE

PROVIDENCE—As a result of the announcement of the mid-year examinations at Brown University Monday, the athletic teams received a setback, as many stars have been declared ineligible. The students claim the system is poor and different from that employed at other colleges. The examinations are said to have been the hardest in years, 48 men out of a class of 50 failing in trigonometry.

The baseball, football, track and swimming teams have all lost men, but it is felt that the gridiron game next fall will lose the most as a result of Clark, the quarterback, and Gordon, the star punter, being declared ineligible. Clark, who was a star last fall, has left for his home in Detroit. Gordon, who hails from Cleveland, is behind in four studies. Hazlett, catcher of the varsity nine, is another who will not be eligible this spring. Norcross, who played in the outfield and at first base, and who was also a promising halfback, also is ineligible. Sullivan, a pitcher, and Wade, tackle on the football team and an outfielder, are two more who cannot play because of their scholastic work.

John Dunn, one of the relay team which was to have competed against Dartmouth College in the Armory A. A. games on Feb. 20, is another man lost. Dunn also was a member of last year's baseball squad. The swimming team loses three of its best point winners, Hull, Ingersoll and Tobelmann.

WILL CONTINUE TO RAISE FUNDS TO RETAIN CLUB

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—While directors of the Kansas City Federal league club took no action at a meeting here late Monday regarding the announced sale of the club's franchise by the league president, J. A. Gilmore, they announced that subscriptions to a fund being raised to retain the franchise would not be discontinued. In the meantime what stand the owners will take rests largely upon D. J. Hall, a director, now in New York, who was advised of yesterday's deliberations and asked what action he deemed best.

It was asserted that he would confer with P. T. Powers, former president of the Eastern league, who has purchased the Kansas City franchise and with President Gilmore before advising the local organization.

Directors and stockholders, when asked concerning a rumor that a determined effort to retain the club in Kansas City would be made, asserted that the decision to continue the taking of subscriptions could be taken for what it is worth.

HARVARD TO RACE BOSTON A. A. TEAM

A Harvard-Boston A. A. 1500-yard relay race will again be a feature of the B. A. A. indoor scholastic athletic meet which is to be held in Mechanics hall Saturday afternoon, Feb. 27. The B. A. A. team holds the world's record for this race of 3m. 24.55, having wrested it Saturday night from Harvard, which made the previous record of 3m. 3s. at the schoolboy games last winter.

FEDERALS SIGN REULBACH

CHICAGO—J. A. Gilmore, president of the Federal baseball league, announced Monday that he had signed E. Reulbach, former pitcher for the Brooklyn Nationals and for the Chicago Nationals. Reulbach's contract with the Federals is for one year.

NATIONAL CLUB OWNERS MEET IN NEW YORK TODAY

Schedule for 1915 Is to Be Adopted and Other Matters of Importance Including Limit of Players Will Be Decided

NEW YORK—National league baseball club owners assembled in this city today for the purpose of holding their annual schedule meeting and finishing such business matters as were left over from the annual meeting held in this city last December. Previous to the regular meeting, the board of directors were scheduled to hold a meeting and finish up some uncompleted business.

That the schedule as arranged by President Barney Dreyfuss of the Pittsburgh Nationals would be accepted without change was freely predicted. It had been compared with the American league schedule and was said to be perfectly satisfactory to that organization.

THE HOME FORUM

THE SCIENTIFIC PROCESS OF REVERSAL

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOME one has said, "The most important thing to learn in life, is how to live." While this may seem to be trite, it is true, and when Mrs. Eddy wrote, "If you wish to know the spiritual fact, you can discover it by reversing the material fable, be the fable pro or con,—be it in accord with your preconceptions or utterly contrary to them" (Science and Health, p. 129), she gave to the world a priceless rule by which to determine how to order our lives scientifically. In these few words, she stated the universal law by which Truth reverses error, a law which lies at the basis of health, success, joy, sinlessness, and immortality. This divine rule is ever-operative, throughout eternity; it was the inspiration of the healing work of the Founder of Christianity; it is the genius of Christian Science which is again offering a satisfying answer to the question as to how life can best be lived.

All that humanity knows of existence, is obtained unfortunately from the evidence that comes through the physical senses. Fundamentally, this evidence is the very essence of corruption. The underlying law of material life relates to an organization which has a beginning, in point of time, and an ending. The Adam dream is based upon the theory that mortal man begins to die before he is born. His history is written in

terms of material conception, birth, growth, maturity, decay and death. Mortal mind's one business is to kill its man, according to law. It is engaged in the occupation of continuous condemnation and punishment of its own creation. Nothing is exempt. Every law supposed to govern material forms of life, is a law to which a penalty attaches. "Thou shalt not" is the everlasting burden of its edicts. Prohibition, penalty, censure accompany the action of what is called natural law. Following a universal condemnation comes a universal sentence of annihilation. In the supposed life of material organization, integration and disintegration counterbalance each other. They are the alpha and omega of finite history.

The mission of Jesus was to expose the falsity of the mortal concept of a kind of life, which was opposed to the true and scientific understanding of the divine Life, that he possessed to such a full degree. His daily work was essentially individual, for he was a way-shower and an example. He came to reverse every assertion of evil and by this reversal, to demonstrate the facts of being. What he did was intended to point the way to mortals, out of a diseased and evil sense of life, into a spiritual consciousness of what life really is. His purpose in doing good was not primarily to heal the sick. His

fleshy history was an individual demonstration of the power of Truth to reverse the errors of mortality, and when he healed the maimed and the halt, when he caused the blind and deaf to see and hear, when he reformed the Magdalen, and raised Lazarus, these mighty works were the result of the necessity which he knew was upon him, to save his own life by a denial and a reversal of every argument and suggestion of evil that presented itself to him. The incidental effects were the cure of the sick and sinful. The sublime ultimate was his own ascension above all belief of a finite sense of life.

The mission of Christian Science today is a perpetuation of the divine process of reversal, which Jesus first exemplified, and which he promised that all who believed on him should also do. Mrs. Eddy insists upon the practice of discounting evil's asserted reality and authority, when she says, in Science and Health (p. 282): "We must reverse our feeble flutterings—our efforts to find life and truth in matter—and rise above the testimony of the material senses, above the mortal to the immortal idea of God. Thence, clearer, higher views inspire the God-like man to reach the absolute centre and circumference of his being."

The basis of all metaphysical healing is the simple understanding which Jesus had of Truth, which involved the

apprehension of the negative character of generic evil, including all forms of sin, disease and death. He knew that nothing was true, nothing was real, nothing had power but God, and that mortal existence was only a counterfeit of spiritual creation. He proved that this counterfeit was demolished by reversing all of its pretended laws and power of action, and by understanding the ever-presence of infinite good.

The Apostle's recommendation, "Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind," was a recognition of the mental nature of the act of denying the reality of any belief in evil. This function of consciousness is the basis of all spiritual reconstruction and healing. Jesus restored health and wholeness by the simple process of refusing to believe the sense testimony as to disease and sin. To be sure, it was not mere disbelief or incredulity, by which the master physician opened the eyes of the blind and raised the dead. He was equipped with a superb consciousness of the allness of God, that gave him a poise in the presence of the seeming opposite of good which enabled him to heal instantaneously.

The transformation of character, the improvement of moral ideals, the restoration of health, by a metaphysical treatment are seen to be the simple mental activity of affirming the truth with understanding about all things and conversely, denying the lie about all things. All through her writings Mrs. Eddy calls attention to the practicality and efficacy of this simple and eminently scientific mode of right thinking which follows inevitably on spiritual understanding and which heals the sick, as notably in the passage in Science and Health (p. 267): "Thought is borrowed from a higher source than matter, and by reversal, errors serve as waymarks to the one Mind, in which all error disappears in celestial Truth."

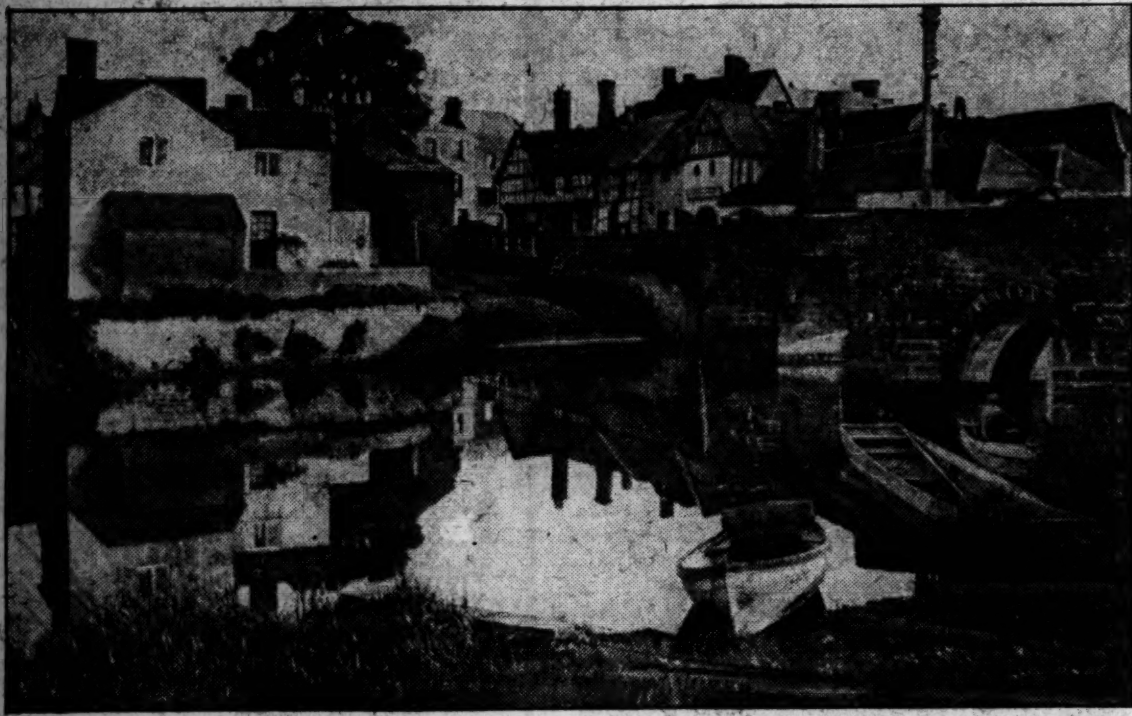
Reason

Reason of itself, independent of all experience, announces what ought to take place, that accordingly actions of which the world has hitherto never given an example, the feasibility of which might be very much doubted by one who founds everything on experience, are nevertheless inflexibly commanded by reason; that, e.g., even though there might never yet have been a sincere friend, yet not a whit the less is pure sincerity in friendship required of every man.—Kant.

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King John's Bridge, Tewkesbury, England.

For staid dignity of bearing Tewkesbury would be hard to beat. Whether its wonderful Abbey gave it its air of distinction, or its rambling uneven old houses, or the beauty of the approach over King John's bridge which will be brave enough to say? Its houses are perhaps its most attractive feature. They might almost claim the record in all England for sheer inconsequence. Of all heights and sizes and every imaginable form of early and middle age architecture with gables and without, of brick, stone or half timbered, they stand in ordered disarray. In consequence Tewkesbury is full of surprises. Some of which are unwelcome. Particularly so the ugly modern buildings in the main street, but these have had the grace to group themselves together and to leave the quaintest pieces in old

Tewkesbury uninvaded. One famous corner where the houses bend and lean and bow around a tree as old as themselves is quite medieval. Yet another delightful spot is where a lane has wandered down between some old ruddy brick cottages to the water side and ceased there in reflection and in a calm view across the flat meadows with a mill close by. For sheer unconsidered fascination this corner stands supreme. It can never be repeated or reproduced for it has been hammered into shape and color by time and the weather.

Tewkesbury, too, has a Norman abbey which is one of the loveliest in England. Perfect within and without it crowns the beauty of the town. Standing back from the road in an oasis of emerald green grass where no other building, old or new has ever encroached upon its

privacy, it looks like a jewel in an enameled setting. The winter and the summer mists rising from the river have touched its stones with the colors of the rainbow. Green and orange, blue and violet and carmine combine in the infinitesimal mosses and lichens on its walls. Through the centuries nature has been busy weaving upon it a coat of many colors. The Abbey is surely Tewkesbury's greatest pride.

As to Two Balboa Hills

There is an erroneous impression quite prevalent in the United States that the mountain from which Balboa first saw the Pacific lies within the Canal Zone. Indeed, one veracious historian has declared Gold hill, the highest point of the Culebra cut, to be the peak, and has set forth with much eloquence the emotions which he experienced as he stood on that spot, in the very footprints of Balboa. There is, near the line of the canal, a few miles west of the northern entrance to Culebra cut, a hill about 1000 feet in height, which is called Balboa hill, because from a lookout in the trees on its summit both oceans can be seen on a clear day. But the mountain on which Balboa stood was fully one hundred and twenty-five miles east of the Canal Zone line, on the extreme eastern coast of the isthmus, and north of the gulf of Darien. The location above the gulf of San Miguel establishes that fact beyond question.—Joseph Bucklin Bishop.

Lincoln

"Lincoln's life attests and demonstrates the primacy of character. This is the foundation of his fame; and here by his fame is felt to be secure," writes C. S. Beardslee, from whose book, "Abraham Lincoln's Cardinal Traits," the following passages are culled: "One sterling, standing coefficient of Lincoln's character was his thoughtfulness. Piercing, pondering thought was with him a habit. His mind had insight, and he used its eye unsparringly. This was no mere mental cunning though he was surely passing shrewd and keen. In Lincoln insight was so inseparably allied with an active sense of responsibility that it may be best defined as searching honesty. Into the massive, solid, stubborn problems of his perplexing day he drilled and pierced by plodding, patient, penetrating thought. Kepler never fixed his mind more steadily upon any study of geometric curves than Lincoln his upon the intricate questions of government. And not in vain. It may be truly said that Lincoln's moral judgments and resolves were without exception the long-sought winnings of exactest and most exacting mental toil.

"One fruit of this sharp scrutiny was a quiet unusual foresight. In this keen certitude touching things to come he was almost without a peer. But its design was surely passing shrewd and keen. In Lincoln insight was so inseparably allied with an active sense of responsibility that it may be best defined as searching honesty. Into the massive, solid, stubborn problems of his perplexing day he drilled and pierced by plodding, patient, penetrating thought. Kepler never fixed his mind more steadily upon any study of geometric curves than Lincoln his upon the intricate questions of government. And not in vain. It may be truly said that Lincoln's moral judgments and resolves were without exception the long-sought winnings of exactest and most exacting mental toil.

Receptivity

There is a state of heart that makes truth credible the moment it is uttered. It is credible to some men because of what they are. Love is credible to a loving heart; purity is credible to a pure mind. . . . Because of that such men believe. It is of such a state,—a state of love and hope, which makes the Divine truth credible and natural at once, that Jesus speaks: "Blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed."—F. W. Robertson.

WARWICKSHIRE MORRIS DANCES

"The account and songs which follow," writes O. L. Hatcher in the Nation (New York) "were recently given me in Stratford-on-Avon by a Warwickshire workingman, who in his youth wandered about much in the country near Stratford, and is steeped in its lore and customs. He tells me that about 45 years ago, when he was a boy, the nine men's morris dances with the hobby-horse feature were still given spontaneously by the people of his neighborhood. These village celebrations of the primitive sort were of course quite apart from the imitations and revivals which have more recently resulted from the interest of scholars and artists.

"They are abandoned now in the immediate neighborhood of Stratford, as in most parts of England apparently, but he reports that not very far away, in Ilmington, Bidford, Sawford, and Pibbath,—the custom still holds to some extent."

The nine morris men "were dressed in smocks, top hats, knee breeches with bells at their knees, and ribbons crossed on their legs and arms," and "they had always with them a clown dressed

grotesquely to represent a hobby-horse." Mr. Hatcher quotes a collection of the songs the morris men sang, from which the following are taken:

"Nine men in a circle dost stand, Each one ready to clasp in hand, With a merry step forth, with a bend in the knee, They'll trot merrily and jig, jig, jig. The fiddler will be there to keep them in tune, Dancing from morning to the light of the moon. And when the moon's gone to bed, still dancing they'll go, From ten o'clock, twelve o'clock, two o'clock, four o'clock, on with the show."

"We nine men, bold and sound We'll amuse you, round your town. Merrily we jig it, happy and gay, In our dancing blithe and gay. Heigh—O, away we go, With our gallant hobby-horse we cut this show, Heigh down, derry-a-day, Jolly old farmers have carried their hay, We morris dancers blithe and gay, Heigh down, derry-a-day!"

and its utility for him were ethical. The coming issues toward which he explored were moral. The future he foresaw was thick with evolving sanctions involved in moral deeds. For such events, whether near or far, he had a seeing eye." "His insight was betrothed right loyally to the faithful league of moral virtues. Thus Lincoln's character was stamped and sealed with prudence. Here gleams his wisdom. His thought was balanced, looking many ways and comprehending many parts. Hence his sane judiciousness.

"Quite as elemental in Lincoln's character as his thoughtfulness is his

AN AGE OF DECORATIVE FURNITURE

The reader is familiar, probably, with an architectural theory which asserts that ornament must conform to structural use. This theory, which applies to a good deal besides architecture, seems to be, in the case of French eighteenth century craftsmanship, reversed. So Lisle March Phillipps writes in a chapter on "Art of an Aristocracy," which he thinks does not convey a notion of use; none of the chairs or sofas "invite us to sit on them." He continues:

"Neither do the glittering inlaid tables with their golden legs offer to supply the ordinary use of tables. How could we venture to hide such splendor under a litter of newspapers and novels? In the same way the escurtoires are not made to be written at, and the cabinets are not made for putting things away in. Nothing, in short, that we look at, makes it any longer its purpose in life to fulfill those functions, for which originally, as a species, it was called into existence. Everything has passed beyond that stage, and, by common consent, has substituted a decorative for a useful purpose. Functional use has retired into the background. Show and display have asserted themselves as the raison d'être and serious business of life. With immense pains and patient care, each article and object, in all these gorgeous suites of apartments, sets out to be primarily an ornament; divests itself of reality, puts away the practical purposes of life and gives itself up to an exclusively decorative treatment."

Mr. Phillipps finds that style "marks the presence of a definite meaning or message, and here we have the meaning of these French styles; a meaning scarcely to be questioned by any one who, in such a place as Hertford House, submits himself to the cumulative influence of his surroundings. Let us, that we may the better realize it, note

courtly deference to duty. . . . Lincoln's estimate of law was most profound. When after humble and all-encompassing search, he found and traced those sovereign obligations to which he bowed his life, his estimate and attitude were as though he stood face to face with God."

Who Looks to Himself

How much trouble he avoids who does not look to see what his neighbor says or does or thinks, but only to what he does himself that it may be just and pure.—Marcus Aurelius.

Poetry

Poetry has been to me its own exceeding great reward; it has given me the habit of wishing to discover the good and beautiful in all that meets and surrounds me.—Coleridge.

VICTORIA, GERMAN WEST AFRICA

"Victoria, in German West Africa, was founded by an Englishman," says the Liverpool (England) Daily Post and Mercury. "To trace out how it came to be an English town is to go as far back as the passing of the bill for the abolition of slavery by our Parliament in 1833, for in that measure we get at the roots of the movement which brought it about. The slaves who were liberated in Jamaica, and who had been converted to Christianity, were anxious to send missionaries to West Africa, where most of them had come from. A small band set out without any training or organization whatsoever. They stopped at Fernando Po, an island, but within reach of the mainland, lying almost opposite the Cameroons river. Failure was in sight, when an English missionary society came in to advise and help. Alfred Saker, a 'man of Kent,' was sent, and became the head of the mission. He had been an artisan engineer, and now as an artisan he commenced operations, building himself premises for his congregations. In 1845, however, the Spanish government claimed the island, and took

possession. For a short time there was religious toleration, but in 1848 an edict was issued to the effect that the Spanish national worship only was to be allowed."

"Saker saw the governor and tried to obtain special terms, but it was of no avail. He then undertook to be discoverer and pioneer, and set out, accompanied by a small party, to explore the African coast east of Bimbia. After many privations, with clothes in tatters, they found a place to their mind. It was a lovely land-locked bay with sandy shore. Inland the ground rose, the great peak of the Cameroons overtopping all. To complete the fitness of the site, a stream of fresh water ran down from the uplands to the sea. Here, on the shore of Ambioses bay, land was secured, and the work of settlement began. The ground was cleared, chapel, school, and buildings were erected, and a constitution was drawn up which guaranteed freedom of faith to the present and all future worshippers. The little colony was called Victoria, and Saker and his coworkers hoped that they were paving the way for the British government. But it was not to be, and it passed into German hands."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1915

Concerning Russia

AT THE end of August last the world realized it was dealing with an altered Russia, and, in the first flush of surprise, seemed to take for granted that, on the declaration of war, another nation had sprung as a phoenix from the ashes of the past into a strange new present. Reflection, however, aided by information, has shown that after the Russo-Japanese war Russia, withdrawn behind the veil of distance, space and language, must have been engrossed in a vast program of reform—military, agrarian, industrial, social—the work of these intervening years constituting the yesterday which has brought forth the Russia of today.

The interesting articles contributed to the Russian supplement published by the London Times are weighty evidence that the words and deeds of Russia which have so impressed the world of late, result from previous earnest and well-placed effort. Even the abolition of the sale of vodka (which appeals so forcibly to the imagination owing to attendant circumstances), was not the inspiration of an anxious moment, but the sincerity of a far-reaching temperance movement, seizing the opportunity as the hour struck, regardless of mere expediency.

A European habit of thought associates a nation's advance with the slow means of evolution, and Japan's achievement within a generation's span of years has not sufficed to show the facile spread and driving power of modern educational tendencies in all directions. Germany first grasped the practical potentialities of Russia's reconstruction, but perhaps discounted the national and moral awakening which impelled it. The colonization of Siberia, the development of domestic and industrial enterprise, the gradual exchange of the old system of communal holding for individual ownership, the organization of agrarian credit, the young growth of cooperative ideas, held Russian energies and desires absorbed. But at the call of race, from end to end of the Tsar's dominions, came legions hurrying with one accord, summoned for the defense of holy Russia. And Russians, from prince to peasant, from the council of empire to the village assembly, crystallized by emergency into a unity foreshadowed by their best desires, manifest the full measure of heroism, devotion and endurance displayed by all the belligerent nations according to their lights.

Lake Guatavita and El Dorado

APPROXIMATELY 10,000 feet above the level of the ocean, "on the roof" of the Colombian Andes, lies Guatavita, the lake around the shores of which the Incas and those before them were supposed to have reared their civilization, and whence went forth that rumor of untold wealth in the land of El Dorado. Almost 400 years after the Spaniards set out on their search for that wonder-country, where gold was supposed to lie ready for the picking, new efforts are now being exerted to make Lake Guatavita reveal the secret of the past. An English engineer has succeeded in bringing from the bottom of the lake large numbers of golden images, all most curiously wrought, apparently with reference to religious practices when prehistoric people dwelt on the highlands of Colombia. Uncut emeralds have been recovered. A tunnel has now been dug through the side of the mountain and the water of Guatavita is being run off by gravitation. At its best, however, it will be a considerable time before the supposed treasure trove at the bottom of the lake can be laid open.

History gives record how Lake Guatavita came to be a depository for all this golden wealth. When, in 1512, the Spanish conquerors arrived in that vicinity they found a peaceful, industrious people ruled by the Cacique of Guatavita. The Spanish chronicles declare that, as these people were sun worshippers, gold was the tribute to their gilded deity. The golden sacrifice abounded. On the great feast days of the year the cacique and his people went to the top of the mountain where a great ceremony took place. The body of the cacique was gilded from head to foot. The golden barge was boarded, and all the great men took with them the tribal treasure and cast it over their shoulders into the depths below.

That in this year of 1915 this project is on foot affords striking evidence that some men will persist where others have met failure. In the early part of the sixteenth century the El Dorado country was said to be in various parts of the South American highlands. Among the famous expeditions for its discovery that undertaken by Diego de Ordaz has left a distinct record. Orellana passed down the Rio Napo to the valley of the Amazon in the year 1540 and 1541. Philip von Hutten led an exploring expedition from Coro, on the coast of Venezuela, in 1569. Gonzalo Ximenes de Quesada started out from Santa Fe de Bogota; and Sir Walter Raleigh took up the search in 1595, when he described Manao as a city on Lake Parima in Guiana. Although this lake was marked on the maps its existence was later disproved by Alexander von Humboldt.

The name El Dorado, of course, long ago came to be used metaphorically and of any place where wealth can be procured rapidly. Hence the discovery of gold in California is responsible for its application to the Pacific country. The subject of old impressed the poets, as witness Milton's "Paradise Lost." That but for the search for El Dorado early discovery in America would have been less insistent seems a foregone conclusion. Renewed attempts more definitely to link El Dorado and this Lake Guatavita at least should aid in throwing new light on interesting conditions of the past.

Readjustment of Canadian Indebtedness

WHEN the war broke out in Europe and Great Britain found it necessary to make collections abroad in order to get its money resources into available form, it as naturally turned to Canada as to the United States for prompt assistance, for Canada like the United States was very largely in Great Britain's debt. How the United States discharged its obligations, or is engaged in discharging them, is well known. For many years, Canada was not able to do so well, for, through the hundred years of peace at least, Great Britain had been Canada's banker, and when one's banker begins to call in credits one for a time may hardly know which way to turn. A thing

clearly recognized in the Dominion, however, was that its obligations to the mother country must be met. A certain uncle across the line could help in the matter, and undoubtedly would, but he also was engaged in scraping his cash resources together in order to meet a similar call, while at the same time he was asking Great Britain to take what she could in trade and credit it to his account. To prove his good faith he placed \$100,000,000 in gold to the credit of Great Britain in a Canadian depository. Within the last two weeks an announcement has been made that this deposit is no longer necessary because the United States is rapidly ceasing to be a debtor and is becoming a creditor of Great Britain.

This opened the way for Canada. For the first time in years Canadian provinces and municipalities are placing bonds in the United States, the proceeds of which are being used to take up obligations held in Great Britain. Within the last few weeks private banking firms in the United States have purchased Canadian bonds to the value of \$30,000,000. Manitoba has recently placed a considerable loan in New York. Negotiations involving many large loans to Canadian provinces, municipalities, railroads and industries are in progress. The Dominion and the United States are coming into closer touch financially than ever they have been before.

From the point of view of the United States this is wholly satisfactory. No less pleasing is it to learn that Canadians themselves are buying Canadian bonds. In the financial readjustment now in process, it is said, the people of Canada are coming forward to the full extent of their ability and placing their private means at the disposal of the public treasuries. In view of this condition on the other side of the border the confidence that is felt in Canadian securities on this side is easily explainable.

College Fraternities and Real Brotherhood

THE college fraternity is still on trial. The energetic awakening of the majority of the Greek letter societies is somewhat indicative of that fact. The number of fraternity men, estimated recently by the New York Post at 290,000, and their 1100 chapters and \$8,000,000 worth of property, cannot cloud the situation.

No one can doubt that the college fraternity has within it the seed of a great agency for good. President Abram W. Harris of Northwestern University has seen this and taken advantage of it. Other educators in western institutions also are working through the fraternity to reach the student. The most striking form of this new cooperation is the publication of the scholarship rankings of the fraternities. In the news columns of this issue of The Christian Science Monitor the national president of one of the large Greek letter societies is quoted as asking this cooperation. President Harris believes this official scholarship competition among the societies marks the end of the days when the faculty attitude was that learning should be followed for its own sweet sake in that it presages a conviction on the part of educators that competition in studies has beneficial effects as in athletics, and a return of the old-time prizes. Along another line, the Rev. Thomas R. White, university pastor of the Presbyterian church at the University of Indiana, at a recent meeting of college presidents and church workers in colleges, reported his conclusions drawn from a questionnaire, circulated at his institution, that fraternities have a distinct influence toward making students religious. During the last December holidays three national societies, Alpha Tau Omega, Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Phi Delta Theta, placed themselves on record as opposed to the use of liquor, while the unrecorded tendency in other fraternities is said to be moving slowly but steadily in the same direction.

Improvement in each of these directions is commendable, but it is limited. What of the men who do not wear the mystic badge? The advantages of the college chapter are in a measure offset by the heartburnings of the men who are denied the privileges of brotherhood—too often by mere chance, a pre-college friendship, a relationship, and sometimes, it is asserted, merely because they are well dressed. And, it must be remembered, fraternity lines do not loosen with graduation, but remain binding and dividing long after the brother, perhaps, has forgotten the last word of his Greek and Latin songs. The broad efforts being made at Northwestern University to obtain a real brotherhood of all the college men is among the most advanced attempts at a solution. The oldest college fraternity is not old, as time goes, still within a hundred years, and many cannot claim a half century. These collegiate secret societies have proved of no little service to the few. Whether or not they are to continue depends, we believe, on whether or not they prove of nearly equal service to the many.

About Haiti and Santo Domingo

INSURGENCY in the United States Senate of late recalls insurgency against presidential act and influence in other days, and memory in this connection naturally rests upon President Grant's effort to bring Santo Domingo under the jurisdiction of the United States by purchase. The acquisition of territory by purchase was not popular in those days; it was still the belief in many quarters that Secretary of State William H. Seward had involved the country in an unfortunate speculation by buying Alaska from Russia, at a price that in our times has come to be regarded as ridiculously low. Alaska then was a terra incognita to the great mass of the American people, and the island that now comprises Haiti and Santo Domingo was not much better known; at least, its value was not much better understood.

But, of course, there were other reasons for the rejection of President Grant's proposal to buy Santo Domingo, and because these were in part personal, in part political and in part factional, they were potent. At all events, the purchase was not authorized. What might have happened if the United States at that time had acquired Santo Domingo, how the whole Antillian and Caribbean situation might have been affected, what influence American government on the island might have had upon the republics to the south in general, are matters that must be left to the imagination and to conjecture. That the island would have been most useful to the United States at a later time, however, is neither imaginative nor conjectural; that it may become a great need to the same country at some future time is not doubted by those who think in decades and in parallels of latitude.

However this may be, one fact presses itself upon us constantly, namely, that regarded in a way as problems in the dooryard of the United States Haiti and Santo Domingo are apparently as far from solution now as they have been at any time in the last forty years.

An interesting and informing article in The Christian Science Monitor the other day discussed the situation in Haiti. We have published many articles discussing the situation in Santo Domingo. A perusal of them, we believe, has left no doubt in the reader's thought as to their completeness and impartiality. That those countries are in an unfortunate way politically, financially, commercially, socially and morally, is plain. The question is, How long will the United States continue simply to take a passing interest in their disorder, their insurrections and their decadence? Or, to put it in another way, How long can the major American republics continue to look on casually while two little sister republics are given over to exploitation and lawlessness?

Radical Tendencies of American Wealth

OPTIMISTS or pessimists, the long and illustrious line of political economists, from Justi in Germany and Sonnenfels in Austria, to Adam Smith in England and Colbert in France, for one period; from the socialists Marx and Lassalle to the land reformer Henry George in another, and embracing on the way such practical theorists in the United States as Amasa Walker, Charles Francis Adams, Horace White, F. A. Walker and a score of college professors, including Sumner of Yale, James of Pennsylvania, Adams of Michigan, Giddings of Bryn Mawr and Jenks of Cornell, are all contradicted, or refuted and utterly routed, by the tendency of American wealth toward radicalism in these later years. Political economists in all periods have been obliged to deal with existing conditions mainly. At no point have they been able to regard the accumulation of private riches in the light of a public blessing; their genius and energy have been directed almost wholly toward the restraint of capital, toward the restriction of the power of money, toward the curbing of the acquisitive individual and class, toward the equitable distribution of the products and profits of labor among laborers.

The political economist, generally speaking, eschews sentiment, but he is not unimaginative. There have been many of the Bellamy type who were capable of weaving fiction, and even romance, into the discussion of production, distribution and exchange, but none of those who earned or received a hearing up to the closing years of the nineteenth century were possessed of knowledge or imagination enough to conceive of a time when multimillionaires would actually be forced to defend publicly their practise of giving away the riches they had accumulated. It had been the rule through the centuries to assail the rich because they withheld, selfishly and tenaciously, the capital acquired through dealings with the public from the public; that the rich should be placed on the witness stand and compelled to explain in detail their motives in being benevolent is a new thing.

Political economists of other times—those who laid the foundations of the system which is still dominant in the schools—thought and philosophized and lectured and wrote in the densest ignorance of the marvelous changes pending in the conscience and character of men. It would have been perhaps impossible for those scholars by very reason of their studies to see how these changes would transform money-getters into money-givers to such a degree and to such an extent that the benefactions distributed in the United States during a single year amount to \$310,000,000; to such a degree that multimillionaires find their highest satisfaction in distributing their private wealth for the public good.

With Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller on the witness stand, defending their right to be philanthropists, and on a scale such as the world has never known through all its past; with these and others in control of much of the capital and the industry of the country, in the witness box asserting the right of the worker to a larger share of the fruits of his labor; with the conservative rich arrayed on the side of political and social reformation of the most radical stamp, literally insisting upon equal opportunities for all, literally demanding the abolition of dependence and poverty, all the theories, all the philosophies, all the premises and conclusions of political economists may as well be laid on the dusty upper shelves of the libraries with books on economics no longer called for. If there is going to be such a branch of scholarship in the future as political economy it will evidently have to be reconstructed from the ground up.

Pirated American School Books

ONE result of the awakening of China and its turning to Europe and America for knowledge of a modern and practical sort was a more or less thorough substitution of up-to-date schools for the traditional form of education in the classics. Consequently books used in the schools and colleges of the western nations at once were much in demand, a fact of which native as well as other publishers were not slow to take notice. Had not school-book publishers in the United States found a profitable extension of their market following acquisition of Porto Rico and the Philippines and temporary suzerainty over Cuba? Was not the potential Chinese market far greater?

But when the oversea school-book publisher came to win this market he found that he had Chinese competitors selling duplicates of his own works. Protection of foreigners' copyrights was not a form of governmental activity for which the China of the Manchus was conspicuous; and during the first years of strife, under a nominally republican form of government, to get stability of authority insured, it has not been easy to induce the authorities at Peking to protect foreign book-makers against piracy of literary property.

By a presidential mandate issued in December, the text of which has not been made public, at least to American publishers, China has pledged itself to guard the rights of authors and publishers. If this decree is comprehensive enough in its provisions, and if it is enforced by the President of that republic, their offenders against the international ethic will lessen in number, and outside publishers will get fair play in their competition for a vast market that deserves cultivation.

Their traditions are such that the Chinese will hardly care to enter the circle of active, progressive Asiatic powers under the indictment of dealing unfairly with the scholars and publishers of other countries. China can, if it will, escape quite early in its republican career the incubus of ill repute and hostility that the United States deliberately carried well into the nineteenth century, when it was pirating the works of authors resident in Europe and seldom making any compensation to them, not to mention consulting their preferences as to time, place and form of publication. However, it is a "reformed" and chastened United States that now approaches China as preacher of fair play.